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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

STANDARD TYPE CITY PROTESTED TO ARCHITECTS

Mea Made for Retention of
Individuality and His-
torical Associations

MASS PRODUCTION IN DESIGN OPPOSED

Profession Summoned to New
Ideals of Public Service in
Report of Directors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Standardization
of design threatens the Nation's
architecture, the board of directors
of the American Institute of Archi-
tects declared in a report submitted
to its sixty-first convention.

"More character and revival of his-
torical associations" were believed es-
sential to prevent design from be-
coming "ordinary, humdrum, nondes-
cript," reducing communities all
over the United States to a common
level.

"There is now, however," the directors
asserted, "becoming evident in our
work from coast to coast, from the
Great Lakes to the Gulf, a universal
product made to sell, and this cannot
be attributed alone to the efforts of
the uneducated or inefficient archi-
tects."

"Men standing high in the profes-
sion in these sales of their produc-
tion, and men of marked ability in
design, construction and execution
are not combining with these abili-
ties that keen sense of the finer
qualities of appreciation and dis-
crimination which must of necessity
precede the preliminary study of any
architectural plan or development."

Too Much Uniformity

"Local characteristics are fast dis-
appearing in this era of common
thought and mechanical advance-
ment. Communities are coming to
look more and more like each other
and certain commercialism is
making itself more and more evident
of architecture universally employed
throughout the country."

"Character in design seems some-
what lost sight of in the general run
of work that one sees throughout
the land. Historical associations ap-
pear to be more and more neglected
and considered by members of the
profession as of diminishing or little
importance."

The directors also asserted that
practically throughout the whole
country there is a general desire to
neglect the community.

"The architects seem to assume an
over-modest attitude when planning,
zoning and civic developments are
under way or should be under way."

It was declared that the Nicara-
guan situation has won for the United
States throughout the Latin-American
world.

This is the third of a series of
articles on Nicaragua, discussing the
basic causes of the United States'
intervention, the present situation,
and the prospect for future relations
between the two countries.

Larks Poor Teachers of Singing in Greece

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
Berkeley, Calif.

STUDENTS have long wondered
why the lark and thrush, which
have inspired English poets since
the time of Shakespeare, are not
mentioned in classical Greek literature.
At last an explanation is offered by Dr. James T. Allen,
professor of Greek at the University
of California. "Very simple," Dr.
Allen declared. "These birds do
not sing in Greece."

Dr. Allen is mystified, however,
at the absence of the blackbird
from classic Greek literature. This
feathered friend, he said, rivals the
nightingale in Greece, with a rich
tone which in spring is often heard
singing in duets for hours at a
time.

Latin American Policy Blamed for Trade Loss

Observer Finds Opposition Stirred by Intervention Affects Business

This is the third of a series of
articles on Nicaragua, discussing the
basic causes of the United States'
intervention, the present situation,
and the prospect for future relations
between the two countries.

By DREW PEARSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—The most vigor-
ous critics of American intervention
in Nicaragua have been American
citizens doing business in other parts
of Latin America.

While the American public has
been apathetic, a little bewildered by
the confused political factors, but
never enthusiastic about the State
Department's role in Nicaragua,
American business men have seen
their work made much more difficult
by wholesale charges of "northern
imperialism" and the increased
unrest which the Nicaraguan
situation has won for the United
States throughout the Latin-American
world.

This handicap was emphasized by
Victor M. Cutler, president of the
United Fruit Company, at the annual
meeting of the United States Cham-
ber of Commerce last year, and it
had been voiced by many others in
letters to officials here.

Storm of Criticism

To some not following the Latin-
American press the storm of criti-
cism which our Nicaraguan policy
is under way or should be under way.
it was declared.

Greater distinction in the public
architecture of the United States
was asked for by the directors, who
said the architectural profession is
now placing its special training and
experience at the service of the Fed-
eral Government.

In announcing its approval of the
report of the institute's committee on
education, the board said the increasing
number of traveling scholarships,
new standard of school curricu-
lum, and recognition of the need for
collaboration with the sister arts are
only some indications of the steadily
increasing opportunities open to
students.

An International Competition

Albert Kelsey of Philadelphia, profes-
sional adviser for the Columbus
Memorial Lighthouse to be built by
the nations of the world in the Do-
minican Republic, under the auspices
of the Pan-American Union, told the
convention of the conditions to govern
the international competition for
the \$4,000,000 monument.

He declared it to be the most ro-
mantic and imaginative subject of
offered architects for solution during
modern times. Four hundred applica-
tions from all parts of the world
have been received, including some
from among the most distinguished
architects in several countries.

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to slice a carrot? The Home Eco-
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of Chicago probed this question in
order to determine the most efficient
method of doing the job and is re-
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special commission, the Rev. Dr. Lewis O. Hawley, Boston, editor of Zion's Field, to do way with the word American and cease benevolent condescension to brothers of other nations and races.

Carried by Large Majority

A majority of 756 to 64 enthusiastically passed the constitutional amendments. To become effective these amendments must be favorably acted upon by two-thirds of the annual conferences. This is regarded as a momentous change in church policy and has far-reaching implications. It will eventually do away with the sending of American bishops to administer territory outside the United States.

The action grows out of the sympathies of the conference with nationalistic aspirations of Oriental peoples and is a recognition of racial equality.

There are approximately 700,000 members of the denomination outside the United States involved in this action led by 1000 missionaries and 14,000 pastors, teachers, nurses, and other native workers. This legislation will put under independent control of nationals 2388 mission schools serving 100,000 students. No diminution in missionary assistance is implied in these administrative changes.

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Bishop Anton Bant of Copenhagen, Denmark, was found guilty of two charges of im- prudent and unministerial conduct and of imprudent conduct by an ecclesiastical court of the Methodist

Tonight at the Pops

AL SMITH NIGHT
"Stars and Stripes Forever" . . . Sousa
"Carry Me Back to William Tell" . . . Rossini
"Largo" . . . Mendelssohn
"Carmen" . . . Bizet
"Irish Rhapsody" . . . Elgar
"Waltz" . . . Strauss
"Danube" . . . Strauss
"Ouverture Solennelle," 1812" . . . Tchaikovsky
Selection, "Hit the Deck" . . . Sargent
"Old Timers," "Waltz," . . . Arr. by Lake
"Al Smith's Victory Parade" . . .
Arr. by Arthur Fiedler
Conductor, Arthur Fiedler

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science and Socialism," which Christian Science Revived by John Sedman, C. S. member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Church Edifice corner Elm Street, and Broad Street, Roxbury District, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science and Socialism by John Sedman, C. S. member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, on Church Street, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, 8.

All-Edison Get-Together-Meeting, regular employee activities, addressed by Commissioner of Education, May 18, 1928, at Hotel New Jersey, Boston City Club, 7:45.

Annual meeting and dinner, National Association of Accountants, Boston, entertainment, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 6:15.

Business meeting by Prof. Walter C. O'Kane to "The Adirondack Wilder-ness," Twentieth Century Club, supper, 8:15, talk, 8:45.

Annual meeting, Military Intelligence Association, election of officers, Hotel Statler, 8.

Annual meeting, Pioneers Club, Boston, Y. W. C. A., 40 Berkeley Street, 6:15.

Annual ball and entertainment, Cross- country Club, American Legion, Hotel Statler, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.-Huntington Avenue, the new building, "What We Do for Our Newspapers" by J. P. Whitman, 8:30.

Dinner for all Harvard students, who have done social work for boys, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, 6:30.

Discussion of the Panama problem, Old South Meeting House, 8.

Monthly meeting, Business Women's Council, Y. W. C. A., Park Street Church, 7:15.

Annual society reunions in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 8:30.

Public concert, Tufts College, Siring Quarters, Goddard Chapel, Stamford, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—The Wreckers, 8:30.

Plymouth—The Pilgrim, 8:30.

Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Tremont—"Fast Company," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Girl," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Annual meeting and May breakfast, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, meeting room, 10:30 a.m.

Annual meeting, Appalachian Quartet, composed of Miss E. Corene Benoit, pianist; Julia Brown, first violin; Miriam Har-

ris, second violin, and Elmer Hodgeson, cellist, Hotel Venetian, 12:30 p.m.

Annual meeting, Boston Chapter, American Society of Magazine Editors, 12:30 p.m.

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PRO-HUNGARIAN MOVES MAKE FRANCE UNEASY

Hope Expressed That Little Entente Will Oppose Any Treaty Changes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS.—Whether in the face of the arrangements contained in vigorous pro-Hungarian propaganda the Little Entente will hold firmly together is a question which seriously concerns France. France, too, takes its stand on respect for the treaties, and the basis of its policy is the status quo. Therefore, it is with peculiar interest that the periodical meeting of the ministers of the Little Entente is watched.

This time it is appropriately in Rumania, for Rumanian problems are predominant and it is Rumanian diplomacy which has seemed most to threaten the existence of the Little Entente.

Compensation for Hungarians

Compensation for Hungarians has greater importance than usual. Naturally among the subjects on the agenda are those which will also be considered by the League of Nations Council. Certain matters, such as compensation for Hungarian landowners dispossessed by Rumania, concerns more particularly the Bucharest Cabinet, but others, such as the Hungarian importation of machine gun, are equally vital for Prague and Belgrade. It is then necessary that an understanding should be reached upon the common attitude to be observed at Geneva.

But chiefly Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania must proceed to examine the new European situation created principally by the diplomatic activity and the Rome and London newspaper campaign in favor of Hungary. These activities, diplomatic or journalistic, directly affect France. The demand for a revision of the Trianon Treaty has become clamorous, and Italy lends official support. Now France believes that if once the process of revising treaties openly begins it will be impossible to draw the line, and European boundaries will be obliterated.

A United Front

Therefore, France urges the Little Entente, which was chiefly established to maintain the Trianon Treaty, to remain strong against the present movement which may imperil the peace in Europe. It is remarked that Lord Rothermere's son, Esmond Harmsworth, has arrived in the Hungarian capital with a number of editors, and therefore it is anticipated that there will be a re-eruption of the campaign for Hungary.

Will the Little Entente firmly resist the efforts to dislocate it, and present a united front against attacks on the treaties? That is the all-absorbing question. The Rumanian Government has stated that the meeting will demonstrate the perfect harmony of its members. It is important that this view is correct. France had believed the Little Entente was weakening, but doubtless fresh events have shown the necessity for holding together.

Forced Colonial Labor Deplored

Lord Olivier Urges That Brake Should Be Placed on Colonial Development

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Lord Olivier, speaking at the annual meeting of the Anti-slavery Aborigines Protection Society, urged that the brake be placed on colonial development. There had been too much speed, he said, to follow out Sir Austen Chamberlain's idea of expansion.

In Central and Eastern Africa, he said, the natives were being forced to exploit their territories in far too rapid a manner for the benefit of investors and those touched with the "get rich quick" motive.

Lord Luard said that a lead in that pernicious practice was given by the Government's controlling various states. Native labor was being forced to construct railways for the benefit of trade with European countries.

H. P. Butler, deputy director of

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native labor in the International Labor Office at Geneva, said that a commission consisting of the representatives of every country possessing colonies had unanimously decided that forced labor was bad in all respects. The commission agreed that it could not be abolished immediately, but an international treaty is to be presented in 1930 to the International Labor Office, he said, to be signed by all countries in the colonial field.

R.S.P.C.A. Split Not Probable

British Animals' Protection Society Members Explain Their Different Opinions

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Stephen Coleridge, foe of all forms of cruelty to animals, denies that he threatened to split the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals because of a disagreement with Lord Banbury, chairman of the council on these questions of policy. "My desire is to strengthen it and make it do its job," he said. "I want it to go forward and do the work for which it was founded—to prevent cruelty to all animals. I am tired of bringing forward resolutions and getting them carried and then seeing nothing done."

Capt. E. G. Fairholme, chief secretary of the society, said: "There are different opinions on different subjects, but so far as I know there will be no breakaway. Chief objects of the society are to see that the laws are carried out and to carry on educational work, especially among children in regard to the treatment of animals. The question of hunting, for example, does not come within the law."

Lady Cory is reported as saying: "The society exists through the magnificent generosity of the public, and it ought to do something to justify its existence. It is absolutely stagnant. I am in a small minority on the council, but this minority is hoping, not for a split but complete reorganization. The question of stag-hunting and shooting is not a controversial matter before the society as a whole."

Lord Danesford, another member of the council, declared the society was doing good work and deplored any movement toward separation.

Andover Ready for Coolidges

Plans for Phillips Academy Sesquicentennial Include Elaborate Welcome

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—A landmark of old Manhattan in the shape of a quaint little house at the southwest corner of Irving Place and Seventeenth Street has just been opened as the headquarters of the National Patriotic Builders of America, of which Mrs. William Cummings Story is president.

Tradition links the old house with Washington Irving, and although a search of real estate records has failed to reveal that Irving actually owned the property, it is held that he once lived there.

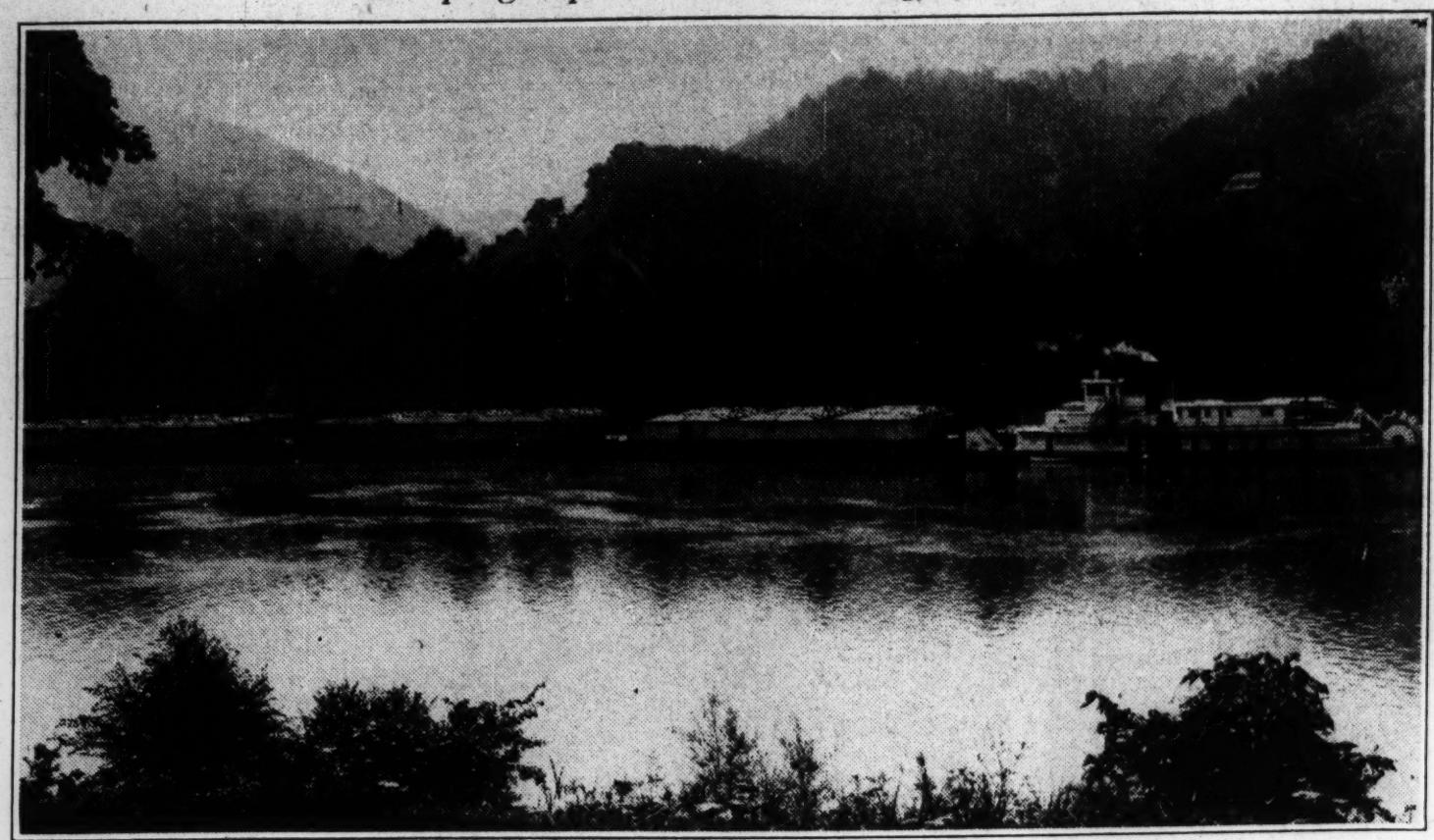
Mrs. Story has provided some of the articles of furniture for the use, which were once in the possession of her namesake, Mrs. Eliza Van Vredenburg James, who knew Washington Irving. Other members and friends of the society also have lent appropriate furniture.

The President's party will arrive Saturday morning by special train from Washington. They will be met at the station by the Weymouth Post band and by Battery C, 102d Field Artillery, M. N. G., which will fire a salute of 21 guns. A group of academy officials will greet the guests, and reported by the local artillerymen and motorcycle officers, they will proceed to the school.

Following an academic procession, in which the distinguished guests are expected to participate, President Coolidge will deliver an address from the portico of Samuel Phillips Hall. After an alumni luncheon in the Cass Memorial Building, the presidential party will depart for Washington by special train.

NEW COUNSEL NAMED IN DONETZ PLOT TRIAL

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MOSCOW.—Two engineers, Bratko and Matov, the chief members of the alleged German "technicians sabotage plot" in the Donetz coal basin, have applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a new defense counsel, because the



This Shows a Typical Barge Line Being Towed on the Ohio River by One of the Steamers Built Especially for the Purpose. Barges Themselves Are Large, Capacious, and Can Carry Deck Loads in Addition to Cargo in the

Holds. They Move Slowly, but the Cost of Freighting is Reduced Proportionately, and the Barge Companies Feel Confident That Inland Waterway Transportation is Coming Back to Its Own.

River Traffic Recovering Glory of Its Past Through Barge Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Freight barges, moving slowly along the nation's inland waterways, may possibly play the tortoise, against the character of the hare, taken by the railroads—with price, not speed, the factor—according to indications of a revival in riverway transportation in the United States.

The American Barge Line, capitalized at \$2,000,000, a merger of two lines already in operation, has opened main offices in Louisville. It is now understood to be the largest contract and common carrier barge line in either the Ohio or Mississippi valleys. With five towboats and 50 barges it is embarking on service between points from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New Orleans, La., 1,500 miles apart.

The Northwestern Terminal Company, headed by W. L. Harding, formerly of St. Louis, recently announced plans to expand \$5,000,000 in building up a common carrier barge service on the upper Mississippi.

By 1930, when completion of a seven-foot channel between Cairo, Ill., and Pittsburgh is expected, the former line hopes to have 20 towboats and 200 barges. Plans of the later call for the eventual use of 300 barges.

Private Capital Interested

These two moves are taken as indications that private capital has its eye on the practically untouched potential of inland waterway commerce, which was literally squeezed out by the railroads and other opposing interests more than a generation ago. The present rising cost of rail transportation, however, it is pointed out, is helping to restore the waterways as mediums for economical freight movement.

The first river-rail tariff from Chicago to New Orleans was established April 18 by the American Barge Line Company. This contemplates rail shipments to Joplin, Mo.,

about one-fourth the equipment of the federal lines, in which the Government has invested an estimated \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

"We are offering practically the same rates as the Mississippi-Warrior service operated by the United States Government, even though we have no federal lines. It does not," said L. M. McLeod, New Orleans representative of the American Line. "These rates are 20 per cent lower than those offered by railroads in competition with inland waterways traffic."

The American Barge Line's fleet has a capacity of about 30,000 tons, the barges being of both open and covered type and oil tankers, especially designed to handle deckloads when the oil business is dull. Considerable coal is carried from West Virginia to Louisville.

"The ultimate success of our inland rivers depends upon a thorough and complete co-ordination of water and rail rates," declares A. P. Calhoun, vice-president in charge of the American Line office in Pittsburgh, "enabling water companies to quote through rates from origin to interior destinations, as well as to accept freight from interior points. Once this co-ordination is completed the canalized rivers of this country will serve their purpose in the general transportation scheme."

Discussing plans of the Northwest Terminal Company, Governor Harding said the first shipment of coal over the new line would be made this coming summer.

The company has acquired a tract of 200 acres of land on the Mississippi at St. Paul which will be the northern terminal. The St. Paul tract will also contain a dock having 1,000,000-ton coal capacity. The new company will use the Municipal Terminal in St. Louis.

SECURITIES LAW SOUGHT

HARTFORD, Conn. (P)—Action, based on recent investigations of the investment situation in Hartford and other Connecticut cities, has been taken by directors of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce in a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to study securities legislation in other states and recommend possible amendments to the Connecticut laws regulating investment institutions.

Mr. E. J. Long, a magistrate, in testifying before the delegates to the conference referred to the coming enfranchisement of 500,000 more women and declared that women would be predominant at the next election and that the remedy for social evils would rest in their hands.

British Election 'Woman's Affair,' Declares Member

Miss Susan Lawrence Speaks at National Conference on New Responsibilities

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PLYMOUTH—Miss Susan Lawrence, Member of Parliament, presiding at the National Conference of Labor Women here referred to the next general election in Great Britain as a "woman's affair." "We will have with us," she continued

"young wives and mothers who are fighting the battle of life side by side with their husbands, and who will now go with them to the polls, exercising the full rights of citizenship. We will have with us young women in industry."

"Until now women in industry have been very much under-represented because their average age was low, their needs were few, protective legislation have been argued and settled over their heads, and we will now be able to speak for themselves."

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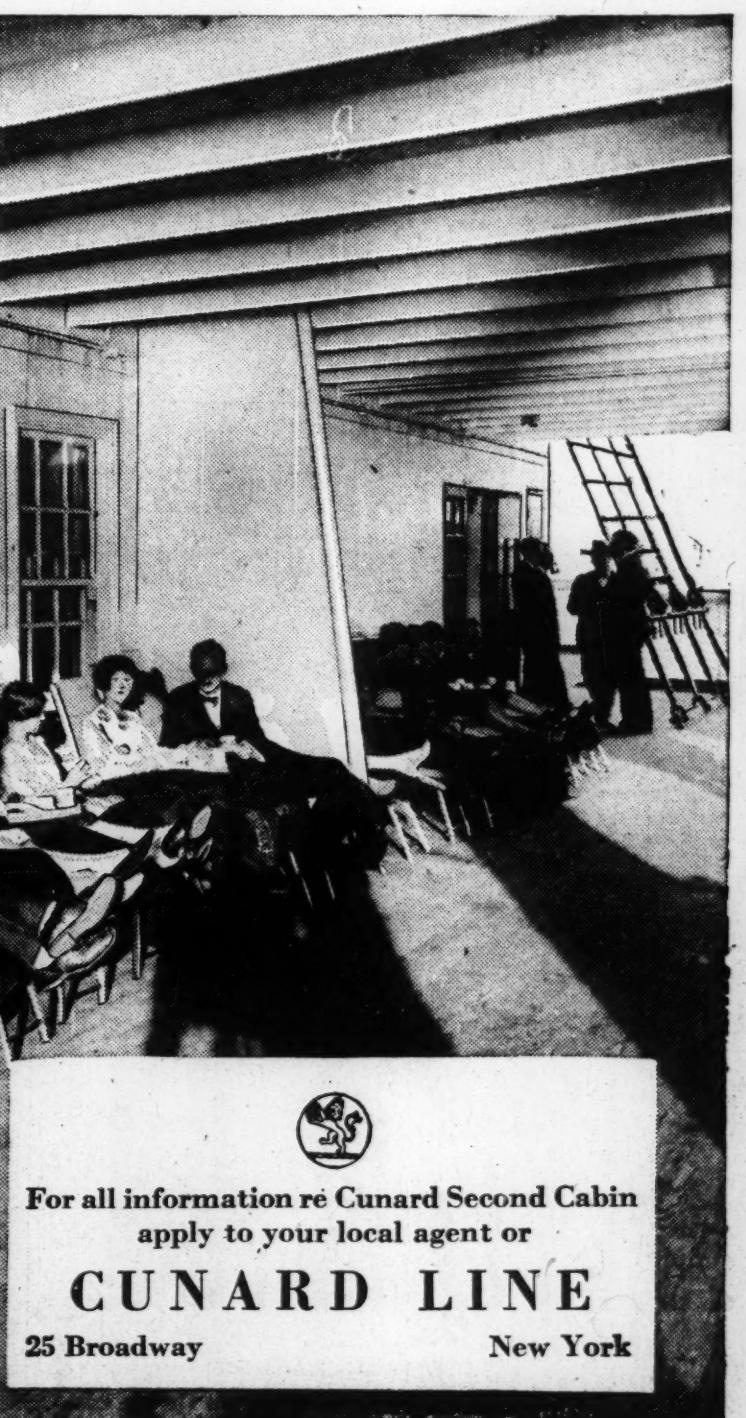
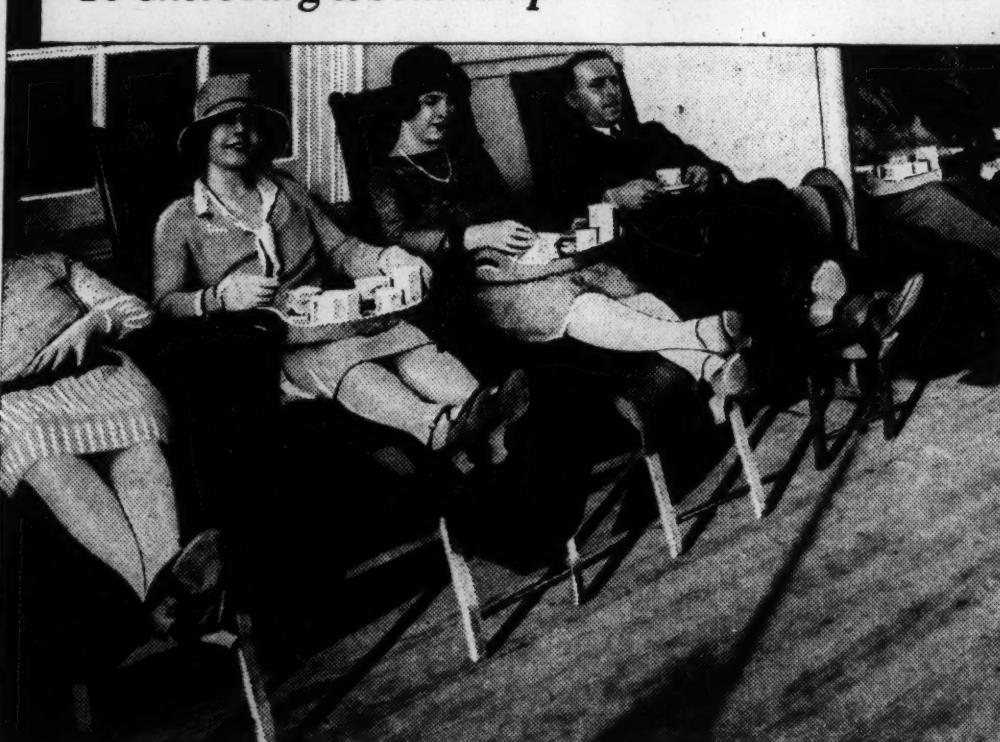
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FISHING SMACKS GIVING WAY TO POWER VESSELS

Steam and Gasoline Motor Steadily Working Change in Old-Time Industry

Gasoline motorboats and steamers, being introduced in the fishing industry, are steadily supplanting the schooner in New England waters, according to the latest edition of *Fishermen of the Atlantic*, compiled by the Fishing Masters' Association of Boston.

The report also shows that the business is becoming centralized in large corporations, and as a result the old-time fisherman is passing, along with much of the romance of the trade, although along the rugged northern shores a few sailing vessels, manned by typical New Englanders, still put out to sea, and while much has been added to their comfort and entertainment their trials, hazards and rewards have not greatly changed with the passing years.

Fisheries Develop Hugely

From the meager hauls of the early colonists the fishing industry has developed tremendously. Government figures show that 26,644,837 pounds of fresh fish were landed at Boston, Gloucester and Portland during the month of March alone. For the first three months of 1928 landings at these ports totaled 58,017,475 pounds.

England built up much of her colonies in the New World on the fisheries of Newfoundland and the Grand Banks. But the men who fished these waters today are in a different position. Most of them feel content with \$150 a year from their share and wages, and with the development of the steam trawler it is possible that a few years may see a radical change in the industry as coal heavers and men handy at steam winches replace the hardy sailors of the old school.

Along the Atlantic seaboard there are now 1153 fishing vessels, compared with 896 in 1919, according to the *Fishing Masters' Association* register. Vessels that are registered there are now 1583, and of these there is but one vessel which uses sails exclusively. Scores of sailing vessels are listed but they have some auxiliary power. Last year the Boston fleet had 21 vessels with steam power.

New England Fleets Largest

Gloucester's fleet now numbers 141 vessels, including two with steam power and four sailing craft without any auxiliary power. Last year the Gloucester fleet numbered 144, and included four steam craft and five vessels without power.

New York and Philadelphia both have fishing fleets of large size, but as the vessels are of amateur origin, as a whole than those plying out of New England port. At New York, 160 vessels are registered, against 175 last year. The Philadelphia fleet now comprises 185, against 198 a year ago.

Galveston, Tex., has a fleet of 32 vessels, unchanged in number since last year, but larger than 1926, when the number was 22. Pensacola, Fla., has 61 vessels, compared with 60 last year and 45 in 1919. Other ports covered by the association include Portland, with 61 vessels; New Bedford, with 61 vessels; New Haven, Conn., 40; Rockland, Me., 66; Newport, R. I., 77; New London, Conn., 44, and Provincetown, Mass., 21.

Alabama G.O.P. to Back Hoover

State Convention Instructs Delegation of 15 for Secretary

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (P)—Herbert Hoover won 15 more delegates when the Alabama State Republican Convention instructed its delegation to the Kansas City convention to vote solidly for him.

The state convention chose four delegates-at-large, and instructed the 11 other delegates from the state's 10 districts to stand squarely behind Mr. Hoover.

South Carolina's 18 to Vote for Dry Nominee

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The pact of friendship previously signed by Yugoslavia and Poland has been ratified. Both states undertake to reach a pacific understanding on all questions.

The pact is regarded as strengthening Poland's links with the Little Entente, which are supposed to have been weakened by the recent visit to Rome of the Polish Foreign Minister, August Zaleski.

Hoover Virtually Makes Swap of New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J. (P)—As a consequence of the New Jersey primaries, Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential candidate, was assured of 25 of the 31 votes the state delegates to the national party convention at Kansas City will have, the remaining six votes were pledged to "Coolidge, first choice; Hoover, second."

The Frank O. Lowden candidates in three districts were overwhelmed by candidates pledged to Mr. Hoover.

The Democratic delegation of 32, solid for Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, was elected without opposition and Mr. Smith will have 28 votes at the Houston convention, the eight delegates-at-large each having half a vote.

Hamilton F. Keen, former national committeeman, and State Senator Monroe F. Larson were nominated by the Republicans for United States Senator and Governor, respectively. The Democrats had no contests for these offices. United States Senator Edward L. Edwards was renominated.

and State Motor Vehicle Commissioner William L. Dill received the nomination for Governor.

Woman Judge to Run

for Re-election, Not Senate
CLEVELAND (P)—Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Ohio Supreme Court, has dispelled rumors that she would seek the office of United States Senator on the Democratic ticket. She has announced she would be a candidate for re-election to the Supreme Court.

She will not take part in the August primaries, but will seek to have her name placed on the November ballot by petition. This has been Judge Allen's procedure in the past as she believes the judiciary should be strictly non-partisan.

Virgin Islands Won't

Send G. O. P. Delegation
ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (P)—Republican Party leaders here have decided definitely not to send delegates to the national Republican convention at Kansas City in June. It is learned a Democratic delegation instructed for Governor Smith of New York will be sent from St. Croix.

Dry Nominee Wins at Harvard

Mock Democratic Convention Chooses Senator Walsh as Party Leader

Harvard College Democrats want a dry President of the United States, if ballots cast in a recent mock Democratic convention, held in Cambridge, Mass., are any indication.

Telegrams of congratulation from prominent Democrats were read at the opening of the convention, those from Baker and Smith eliciting greatest applause. Then a deadlock which had lasted for eight ballots, in which Governor Smith and former Secretary of War Baker seemed equally popular, was broken by the convention agreeing on Senator Thomas J. Walsh as a compromise candidate. The nomination for Vice-President went to Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, on the first ballot.

In adopting the platform the students again showed their preference for prohibition by including a plank which declared that prohibition was not a partisan issue and that law enforcement was necessary. They defeated another plank asking for the repeal of the Volstead Act by a vote of 801 to 291. Other planks were designed to prohibit injunctions and American intervention in Nicaragua, while a plank calling for Puerto Rican independence was defeated.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S HOME TO BE SOLD

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Another of New York's landmarks—the house occupied by President Grant in East Sixty-sixth Street—is to give way to the march of apartment house building in that section. Announcement has just been made that the property will be offered at auction on June 12 under foreclosure to satisfy a mortgage.

President Grant lived in the house until he was taken to Mount McGregor, and it was there that he wrote two volumes of his memoirs. The property was sold by President Grant's widow in 1892 and has since been held, with 61 vessels; New Bedford, with 61 vessels; New Haven, Conn., 40; Rockland, Me., 66; Newport, R. I., 77; New London, Conn., 44, and Provincetown, Mass., 21.

Alabama G.O.P. to Back Hoover

PYNCHON MEDALS GIVEN
TWO MEN AND WOMAN

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Henry L. Bowles, Representative in Congress, Mrs. Lucy W. Mallary and the Rev. Dr. William N. DeBerry were awarded the Pynchon medals for long and signal service to the community. Mr. Bowles recently secured options on a lease for a municipal airport, his latest achievement in a long list of philanthropies; Mrs. Mallary has been termed the "Good Samaritan of Springfield" for her social service work among the foreign population; Dr. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church, has been an outstanding leader in work for the Negro race.

JUGOSLAVS RATIFY
PACT WITH POLAND

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The pact is regarded as strengthening Poland's links with the Little Entente, which are supposed to have been weakened by the recent visit to Rome of the Polish Foreign Minister, August Zaleski.

The delegates will go uninstructed as to the Presidential candidate, but with directions to work for a dry nominee and dry platform.

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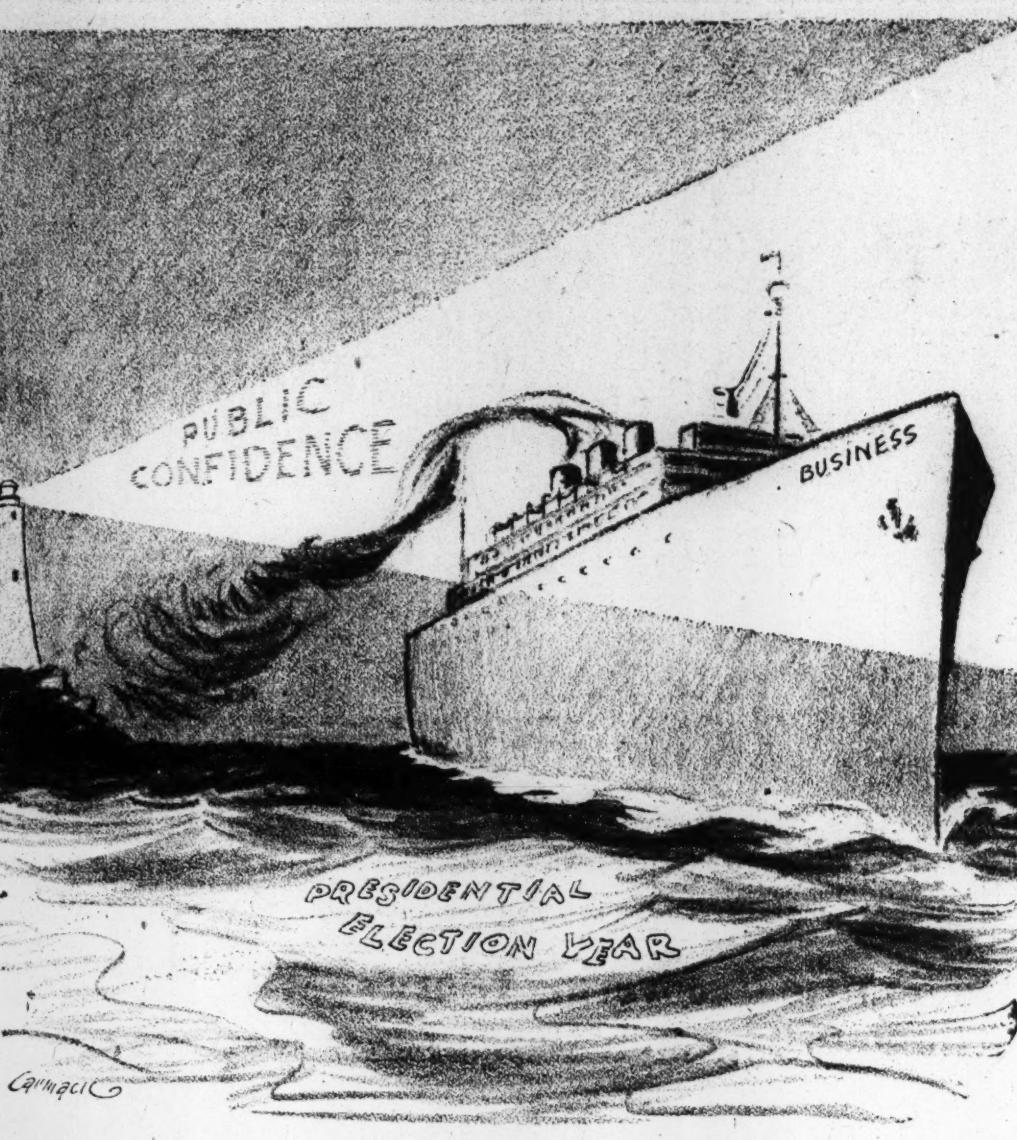
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The Republicans for United States Senator and Governor, respectively.

The Democrats had no contests for these offices. United States Senator Edward L. Edwards was renominated.

COLORADO AT MARENGO

The Beacon



New Bedford Greets Movies While Carl Gets Right Into Them

Lionel Barrymore Finds Able Support in Carl With His Check of Tan and Blue Overalls, and Even "Spun Yarn" Members Act Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford today is rather in the position of the small boy at the party who can hardly wait for the ice cream. All this week it has been acting in the movies.

Late Wednesday evening and early Thursday morning the company of players, the camera men, technicians and those who manage the transportation of such units when they move from California to New England to film interiors and exteriors, were engaged either in getting ready to go, or in leaving for Falmouth and Provincetown for other location scenes; and the townsfolk had suddenly a great deal that was new to talk about until this day when the newspapers will announce that the picture in whose making he is engaged, one way or another, is ready to be viewed.

New Bedford has appeared in the movies before, but not often enough to have grown casual over the experience. On Sunday, May 13, Mr. Cummings arrived with his players, among them Lionel Barrymore, visiting New Bedford for the first time in 20 years. Kenneth Thompson, a recent "find," was among them, and there was Maria Alba, slim and lovely, who has another name, "Casanova," which the Portuguese who work at the wharves pronounce very well indeed, but with New Englanders found a little difficulty; and Gladys Brockwell.

Mr. Barrymore "Back Home"

Some of the townspeople remembered seeing Mr. Barrymore play here years ago with his uncle John Drew in "The Mummy and the Hummingbird" and they were interested to hear what Mr. Barrymore had to say of changes he noticed in the town, when they stopped him on the street to remind him they had been in his theater audiences.

It was as if New England weather had made a tremendous effort to rise and defend its pride, for conditions during the three days were perfect; air clear blue and gold, with a suggestion of salt wind blown from the sea over the serene Acushnet River; warm sun to drench the waterfront and the worn step leading from Merrill's wharf to the historic old stone salt loft where some of the men were taken.

Country men with its splendid old houses, the much decorated mansions of the middle eighteen hundreds, never looked more gracious and dignified with its beautiful lawns and copper beeches than when the company tramped through it to the estate of Clark W. Holcomb, where both the interior of the house

and its surrounding grounds were to be used.

It was a great day for 7-year-old Clark Zeitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zeitz of 47 Carroll Street. One morning Carl probably didn't know there was to be anything to make it different from any other day. But he had some time to spare and so, when he had put on his blue overalls, and the frayed and comfortable red sweater, and the brown skull cap into which he had cut a neat if artificial air hole of diamonds and crosses and circles, he idled to County Street. There he placed his browned, good natured little face squarely in the middle of the crowd, and the added admittance to all those he expected would reach.

"This is private property. No movies are being made on this side of the street. Please go away."

Then she beckoned the chauffeur to leave the car standing empty and go away; and she herself went in and shut the door firmly.

William Eldred and Jess Tucker, New Bedford sailing masters of an earlier day, were sitting on Merrill's Wharf, when the company came along there, telling tales handed down through long memberships in the "Spun Yarn Club" of the Wandering and the Ice fleet of the '70's.

Things Begin to Happen

And presently things began to happen. Men set up a very odd looking camera indeed on a short fat tripod whose spiked legs stuck into the velvet lawn. A tall man with a round, good-natured face, whose hair is silver at the temples, strode around, giving orders, laughing a good deal, squatting at the house from various angles, looking busy.

And soon he looked at Carl. Carl looked at him because Carl doesn't make it a practice to let the world go by unnoticed. And the tall man said:

"All right, you go down there by the driveway, then you come along by the fence, reach through and pick a dandelion or a few grasses as you go along, wonder what's going on in here, and see if you can see anyone around the house. And when you yell at me from the upper window to go and get him some help, you give him a good hard look as if he was the man in the moon, then

he'll be the first to take a look.

It was as if New England weather had made a tremendous effort to rise and defend its pride, for conditions during the three days were perfect; air clear blue and gold, with a suggestion of salt wind blown from the sea over the serene Acushnet River; warm sun to drench the waterfront and the worn step leading from Merrill's wharf to the historic old stone salt loft where some of the men were taken.

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VOTE EXPECTED ON BOULDER DAM AT THIS SESSION

Proponents Win Victory in Action Taken by House Rules Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Proponents of the Boulder Dam and reapportionment legislation won victories of the greatest importance in the action of the House Rules Committee in recommending rules which will permit both projects to come to a vote in the chamber this session.

The struggle to obtain consideration of legislation dealing with these issues has lasted years. Last session a rule was given the Boulder Dam bill a few days before adjournment. It was so late as to be useless and leaders for the measure did not even bring it up on the floor.

Although Administration leaders had urged action on both projects the continued delay by the Rules Committee and the nearing approach of adjournment made the outlook for consideration at this session seem doubtful. The last minute action of the Rules Committee was therefore important in the contest and was declared by proponents of the two measures to greatly enhance their chances of approval by the House.

Reapportionment Bill First

Under the program proposed by the Rules Committee the reapportionment bill will receive first attention, three hours being allotted for its consideration. It is expected that the House will require at least two days to dispose of the measure.

The Boulder Dam measure will receive eight hours of debate. In order to hasten the final vote, House leaders contemplate night sessions throughout the consideration of the project.

The rules of House debate eliminate filibustering which is possible in the Senate. Once the bills reach the floor they are certain of a final vote; although opponents of the Swing-Johnson Boulder Dam bill declare that they have "200 amendments to offer." Amendments in the House are considered under a five-minute debate rule.

Mr. Johnson Leads Contest

Whether Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, leader for the bill in the Upper House, can keep it before the Senate in the closing days with much local legislation demanding final action is uncertain. He has declared his intention of attempting to do so and holding the Senate to the question until a vote is reached, despite the filibuster led by Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona.

But even if the bill is not acted on in the Senate, if the House acts favorably on the measure proponents of the project will have half-way won their long struggle. All that would remain for complete action next December, when this Congress reconvenes, would be to obtain senatorial concurrence. This the bill's sponsors deem certain once the House has passed it.

The reapportionment act would also hold over until next December if the House approves it. There is no likelihood of its consideration by the Senate this session. The contest on this bill is very close in both branches, particularly so in the Senate, where the smaller states which are opposing the contemplated reapportionment have more voting power than in the House.

Dickens' Works for Men at Sea

League Collecting Books by Famous Author for "Tramp" Ships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The home library that has an extra volume or an extra set of Charles Dickens' works is about to receive an appeal on behalf of those who go down to the sea in ships. The American Dickens League, which has recently opened offices at 1425 Broadway, wants books by Dickens which it may place aboard "tramp" vessels for the use of seamen who are now without reading matter.

The league will endeavor to obtain

as many copies of Dickens' books as possible to place on board these vessels. Arrangements are being made with the port authorities to place these volumes aboard vessels. A number of books have already been received at the league's offices.

The appeal is that of the league's campaign to keep active the sentiments of Charles Dickens in remembering the needs of all classes of men. Each set of books which the league succeeds in establishing on board a vessel will be known as the "Captain Cuttle Library," in remembrance of one of the novelist's most endearing characters—that of the sea captain in "Dombey and Son."

Engineer Named for Flood Control

New York Man Chosen by President—Work Will Be Started at Once

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Closely following up his statement that he desired to have a first-class engineer on the Mississippi flood control work, President Coolidge has appointed Carleton W. Sturtevant of New York a member of the Mississippi River Flood Control Board. This indicates prompt action in getting to work on this tremendous problem.

The congressional appropriation for beginning the work is estimated at about \$25,000,000. Mr. Sturtevant is not only a notable engineer, but he comes from a state which has no direct interest in the expenditure of the money and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

President Coolidge has repeatedly pointed out that he desires that no state shall receive more than its due share or evade any of its responsibility, also that he desires the work to be carried out in the most business-like way. Mr. Sturtevant will work with Maj.-Gen. Edwin Jadwin, chief of the army engineers, and Charles L. Porter, president of the Mississippi River Commission.

The board will get together in composing the differences between the army and civilian plans, and make final recommendations to the President for the engineering program.

Mr. Sturtevant, a graduate of Missouri University, has had extensive surveys in Mississippi River surveys, and has been employed as an engineer in charge of dredging.

He built the dredges used in the construction of the Panama Canal and built 83 miles of the New York State Barge Canal. He was engineer in charge of large railroad and wharf construction in France during the World War and in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

AFRICAN ANIMALS 'SHOT' IN MANY QUEER POSES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A family of lions preoccupied with dinner, a baby baboon puzzling over his reflection in a hand mirror and a young orangutan testing a new type of food-transmitter were among the camera "values" brought back from the African jungles by Frederick B. Patterson, head of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., and just shown here.

The film, which showed also elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, a buffalo and a python, are a record of Mr. Patterson's adventures in East Africa during a five months' stay there last year. They were exhibited here at the American Museum of Natural History and at a meeting of the Ohio Society.

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In Which Would You Prefer to Work?



As It Happens, the Pictures Are Not of Two Different Places, but of the Same Machine Shop in Boston Before and After the Illuminating Engineers Had Been Called In.

Finding New Ways to Give Light Benefits Company and Customers

Discoveries of Illuminating Engineers Increase Cheerfulness and Efficiency in Home and Shop—Often Permit Better Lighting at Same Cost

Better lighting of workshops, stores, schools, churches and homes makes happier craftsmen, salespeople, customers, students, worshippers, and families, is the theory upon which the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has built up an illuminating engineering service which places its studies and advice at the disposal of its customers and itself through this service, according to R. E. Brown, Jr., head of the lighting division.

Six years ago the division consisted of one man, Julius Daniels, now assistant superintendent of the company's sales department. At present,

it comprises 18 men, and receives cooperation from the research organizations of manufacturers of lighting equipment. The division inaugurated annual industrial lighting campaigns in 1925, and in that year handled the peak number of individual studies, nearly 1200.

Planned Mother Church System

Engineers in this division originated the plan of concealed flood-lighting for the dome of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which has been successfully carried out by Curtis Lighting, Inc., and outlined the plan in an extensive report. The division also planned the lighting of the Christian Science Reading Room at 206 Massachusetts Avenue

and parts of the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Studies have been in progress since last August on lighting for the new Cadillac-La Salle motor distributing plant under construction in Boston involving advanced designs in salesroom and window display illumination.

A feature of the latter will be the use of lights in trough reflectors with prismatic lenses to give better directed, glareless light with color effects. The division also drew plans for new lighting recently installed throughout 10 floors of a Boston printing establishment.

Better Light at Same Cost

Numerous studies have been made for school superintendents, particularly in the outlying towns of the Boston metropolitan area. One city,

Somerville, follows a program of re-lighting two or three schools yearly. Organized as part of the sales department, the illuminating engineering division has brought about increased use of electric current through its studies showing how light can be used more effectively, but in numerous cases it has enabled users to improve their illumination by better distribution without any higher current consumption. The work done for schools usually represents little change in sales of current.

"Merchants and manufacturers usually are glad to use electricity when it is what results can be obtained with it," Mr. Brown said. "We have found factories in which a rearrangement of lights using 1 per cent more current resulted in an increase of 20 or 30 per cent in workers' efficiency.

"It has been shown that the drawing power of a store window display can be increased 70 per cent by improved color lighting, and we believe people are much more likely to buy in stores which spread their goods on well-lighted counters.

Better illumination in industry adds to sales and makes for more cheerful relations. In the interests of workers' welfare, if not in his own interests, it seems to us that every employer is under a duty to give his people the best possible lighting for the places where they work."

AMERICAN-JAPANESE EXCHANGE OF FISH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—Three thousand Japanese trout swam their way across the Pacific recently and they will make their future home in the United States. The first, known in their native country as "ayu" and "sai," did their swimming in a big fresh-water tank on board the steamship President Pierce. The original shipment consisted of 10,000, but only 3000 arrived which will be planted in fishing streams in various parts of the United States.

They were taken from the Tama-gawa River and water from the same river was brought across from Japan in the tank so the ayu would feel at home. The water will be used throughout in natural surroundings. In exchange for the ayu the United States is sending a shipment of live shad from Pacific coast ports to Japan.

TAX TO HELP MUSIC, ADVISED

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Symphony orchestras and opera associations should be supported by taxation in the same way as public schools, speakers at the convention of the California Federation of Music Clubs declared here recently.

BETTER LIGHT ON SAME COST

Numerous studies have been made for school superintendents, particularly in the outlying towns of the Boston metropolitan area.

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Coats, Dresses and Gowns for sport and street wear. All selected with the confidence engendered by years of designing—here and abroad.

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With foresight it is impossible to accomplish any definite purpose.

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Anyone plans well when he opens a savings account—an emergency fund is a fine thing to have when needed.

The United States Savings Bank

of the City of New York

58th Street and Madison Avenue

Hoover, Among First on Job, Often Unrecognized in Throng

His Thoughtfulness Toward Others Shown When He Was Too Busy to Eat Especial Meal, but Called Cook and Praised Her Cooking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover's candidacy for the Presidency is not apparent in the crowded building rented by the Department of Commerce for its home. The department's work has long outgrown the building it occupied.

There are only three elevators for 900 employees. Sometimes, in the morning throng assemblies, a quiet, amiable man in a double-breasted business suit joins the crowd. In the days when the department had an elevator "starter" a special signal would have marked this executive's appearance, for it is Mr. Hoover himself. But today there is no starter.

Mr. Hoover jams in with the rest. He gives a friendly nod to those around him. The elevator starts its slow ascent. The Secretary takes all his time. He cannot devote himself to other matters in office hours, and office hours are likely to last from 8 a.m. to midnight.

Mr. Hoover's thoughtfulness toward others is shown in the following incident: For 11 years Mrs. E. V. Barker has run a lunch counter behind the elevator shaft in the old building. She has supported a family in this manner. Mr. Hoover, in his endeavor to "keep on his job," has been having his lunches sent to his office. Mrs. Barker prepares these informal lunches.

On one occasion the food was hardly touched. Mrs. Barker, a good cook, was perturbed. Yet how could she mention the matter, so important to her, with the man who was mentioned for the Presidency? Mr. Hoover has stepped off as quietly as he stepped on.

Mr. Hoover usually misses the crowds by the simple expedient of arriving early and leaving late.

Sometimes a light burns late in the Secretary's office. It was here, close

to midnight, that a century-old dispute between lumbermen over proper methods of dressing boards was brought to an end. In the same office recently a five-year issue between the small cotton seed crushers of the South and the New York Produce Exchange was settled. Such matters rarely get into the papers. But it is part of the work that keeps the Secretary at his desk.

Won't Talk of Presidency

Mr. Hoover never mentions the subject of the Presidency to reporters. Indeed, press conferences with the Secretary have declined in number since he was spoken of for the nomination. When questions on his candidacy are put, his answer is invariably the same. He says the job of Secretary of Commerce takes all his time. He cannot devote himself to other matters in office hours, and office hours are likely to last from 8 a.m. to midnight.

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ELEVATOR MIS

RADIO

D. C. AMPLIFIER IS PUSH-PULL PARALLEL TYPE

Four 112A's and Two 210A's Used With Double Impedance Coupling

Much time has been devoted to the development of amplifiers and eliminators suitable for use with receivers located in districts supplied with A. C. mains. Every effort has been made to develop and design equipment which would provide the utmost in tone quality and convenience for these fortunate individuals.

In direct contrast, however, due doubtless to existing circumstances, this great interest and effort has been sidetracked from the receiver's own supplied with A. C. mains.

Admittedly, the possibilities of A. C. supply are many times greater than that of D. C. supply. Nevertheless, the D. C. circuit has possibilities.

As a matter of fact the word "possibilities" can be improved upon, since it is somewhat negative, and we can say without fear of contradiction that a good amplifier with excellent tone characteristics can be designed

for use on 110 volt D. C. circuit.

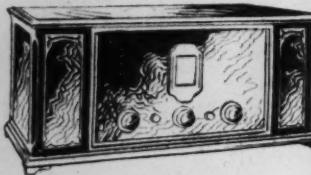
The difference between an amplifier of this type and one designed for A. C. circuit is simply a matter of volume. In the former case we are limited in plate voltage. In the latter any desired voltage is available. There is another consideration however which must be given due thought. This is "demand."

If we analyze the localities in various cities supplied with direct current we find that the buildings are largely, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, etc., where the power requirements are highly desired but since it would be impossible to operate a full volume an audio amplifier supplied with 300 or 400 volts plate voltage and since a D. C. amplifier can be designed which will afford satisfactory volume for these localities, the money in effort necessary for this construction is well spent.

The amplifier described herewith is designed for 110-volt D. C. power mains, filament and plate voltages being obtained from the same source.

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7-Tube Set with Tubes



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This set sold for 140.00 and is regarded as one of the best.

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Hotels, Restaurants and Lunch Rooms equipped. Also Store Market and Soda Fountain Fixtures. Blue prints and estimates furnished in request.

The complete amplifier utilizes six tubes, four 112As arranged in parallel push-pull fashion and utilized as the output stage, and two 210As. The system of audio amplification utilized is tuned double impedance with push-pull output.

The construction of the unit is very simple. All the tubes are connected in parallel—that is, as far as the filaments are concerned. Each tube is individually protected by means of a 400-ohm resistance of a design which permits of constancy of operation. Control individual protection in this manner precludes the possibility of complete tube annihilation in the event that one tube filament burns out during operation.

Under normal circumstances, if one voltage reducing resistance were employed for the six tubes and all the tubes were in parallel, the loss of one tube filament would increase the filament voltage upon the other tubes to a value which would cause them to burn out. As is evident from the wiring diagram, very little filtering of the D. C. power circuit is necessary since the choke in the positive plate feed being sufficient.

The full line voltage is applied to the output tubes and a reduced voltage of 67 volts is applied to the first two audio tubes; two resistances in parallel are required for each set of parallel tubes in the push-pull stage.

The lower resistance to the plates of the first two tubes reduces the line voltage to the required amount.

The "choke" is used to filter the ripple. The condenser C1 bypasses the choke.

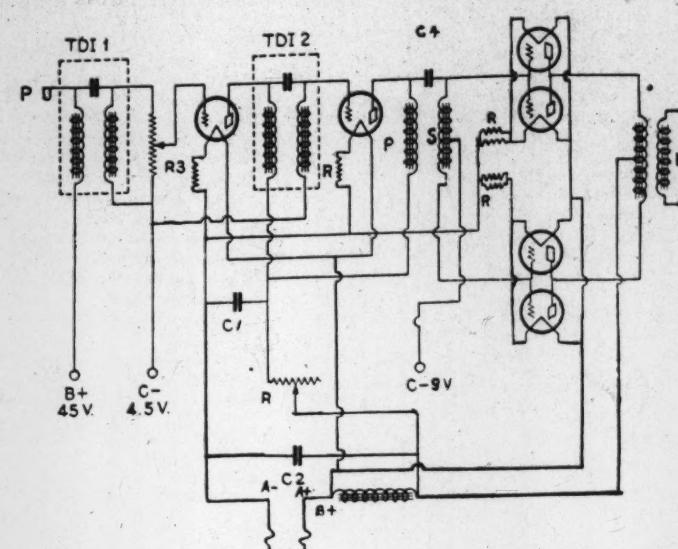
The condenser C2 bypasses the choke. R3 is a volume control in the form of a 500,000-ohm three-contact potentiometer. TDI1 and TDI2 are first and second-stage tuned double impedance. P is the plate coil only of the remaining tuned double impedance coupler. S, on the other hand, is the secondary only of the push-pull input transformer.

The condenser and grid coil contained within the third tuned double impedance and the primary winding of the input push-pull transformer are not employed. The coupling condenser C4 is of 2 mfd capacity connected externally. The selection of S is an important factor because of its high inductance and its resonant characteristic with condenser C4. The loudspeaker terminals are connected directly across the output transformer.

The number of parts utilized in this amplifier is as follows:

1 First stage tuned double impedance units (Markness, Ford, Mica, American Standard, etc.) 1 mfd. 2 Second stage tuned double impedance units (Markness, Ford, Mica, American Standard, etc.) 1 mfd. 3 Jefferson Push Pull Input transformer. 4 Jefferson Push Pull Output Transformer (OT). 5 The "choke". 6 Elv binding posts. 7 Electrolytic type B4 400-ohm truvolt fixed condenser (C2). 8 Electrolytic type B4 400-ohm truvolt fixed condenser (C3). 9 Aerovox No. 1450 .001 mfd. fixed condenser (C1). 10 Aerovox No. 250 .2 mfd. fixed condenser (C4). 11 Rovac Acme Celastite connecting wire. 12 Standard type E 0-500,000-ohm royalty resistance. 13 Five-ampere fuses. 2 210As.

The wiring of the unit is simple and the financial expenditure involved is by no means exorbitant. As to results only one thing can be said, they are excellent. Considering all facts this amplifier is partic-

D. C. Amplifier Circuit

ularly suited for the fan who is limited to 110 volt D. C. power supply.

In order to guard against the possibility of tube burnout in the event that the line voltage reaches a value

of 130 volts, which is not very probable, the suggestion is made to incorporate a quarter ampere in one filament leg of the 210As and a half ampere amperite in one filament leg of each set of 112As.

The "choke" is used to filter the ripple.

The condenser C1 bypasses the choke.

The condenser C2 bypasses the choke.

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1 First stage tuned double impedance units (Markness, Ford, Mica, American Standard, etc.) 1 mfd. 2 Second stage tuned double impedance units (Markness, Ford, Mica, American Standard, etc.) 1 mfd. 3 Jefferson Push Pull Input transformer. 4 Jefferson Push Pull Output Transformer (OT). 5 The "choke". 6 Elv binding posts. 7 Electrolytic type B4 400-ohm truvolt fixed condenser (C2). 8 Electrolytic type B4 400-ohm truvolt fixed condenser (C3). 9 Aerovox No. 1450 .001 mfd. fixed condenser (C1). 10 Aerovox No. 250 .2 mfd. fixed condenser (C4). 11 Rovac Acme Celastite connecting wire. 12 Standard type E 0-500,000-ohm royalty resistance. 13 Five-ampere fuses. 2 210As.

The wiring of the unit is simple and the financial expenditure involved is by no means exorbitant. As to results only one thing can be said, they are excellent. Considering all facts this amplifier is partic-

ularly suited for the fan who is limited to 110 volt D. C. power supply.

In order to guard against the possibility of tube burnout in the event that the line voltage reaches a value

of 130 volts, which is not very probable, the suggestion is made to incorporate a quarter ampere in one filament leg of the 210As and a half ampere amperite in one filament leg of each set of 112As.

The "choke" is used to filter the ripple.

The condenser C1 bypasses the choke.

The condenser C2 bypasses the choke.

R3 is a volume control in the form of a 500,000-ohm

MOVE BY LEAGUE SUPPORTERS TO AID MINORITIES

Complaints of Mistreatment to Be Investigated by International Union

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—At a recent semiannual meeting of the International Union of Societies for the League of Nations, it was decided that an investigation be made into the condition of the minorities in several countries and that a recommendation be presented to the League of Nations to the effect that a special committee be created by the League for the protection of the minorities.

What the minorities demand is only that the clauses in the peace treaties relating to the treatment of racial minorities be enforced. What the Union of Societies for the League of Nations wants is to ascertain just how the commanding minorities are actually treated and to induce the League of Nations to use machinery which will enable it to come to the aid of those minorities whose complaints are well grounded.

Both of these decisions of the union were voted by large majorities. They were approved not only by the defeated nations but also by the representatives of most of the neutral nations and of several of the victorious states, such as Great Britain, France and Belgium. There have always been minorities in Europe and, however the boundaries may be drawn, it is difficult to avoid their continuance. And the mistreatment of these groups disturbs the world's conscience.

So it is hoped that a channel may be devised through which the public opinion of the nations may be brought to bear on this problem. The recent decisions of the Union of Societies for the League of Nations is regarded as a step in that direction.

The union is not an official body, but it represents a great volume of public opinion and its investigations give the minorities hope.

Marriage Rules of Old Japan Decried

Youth Revolts Against Parents' Selection—Prefers Romance of West

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Young Japan, in increasing numbers, is condemning the Japanese system of arranged marriages and turning toward the marriage system of America and the West. For many centuries all marriages in Japan, save among the very lowest classes, have been arranged either by parents or by professional marriage-brokers.

The bride and groom seldom have more than one glance at each other prior to the wedding day. And the motive governing the parents in their arrangements is that, as in a commercial transaction or the formation of a business partnership, the groom should advance his fortunes through the marriage alliance, and the bride likewise.

The whole system is at variance with romantic conception of marriage idealized by the Western world, and though in the long run probably marital harmony in Japan is not

affected by the manner in which the union has been entered upon, Japanese youths and maidens are showing more and more resistance to their parents' wishes and a growing determination to choose their mates according to their own inclinations.

Most of the younger generation strongly disapproves of this development. But there are many parents in Japan who realize the situation and accept it, much to the comfort and relief of their children.

Closing of Saloons a Great Factor in Lessening Crime

Australian Licensing Board Studies Needs of Different Sections of Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Commenting on a report supplied to the Victorian Chief Secretary, Michael J. Prendergast, by the police department, the Chief Secretary said it was clear that crime was diminishing. With improved police methods—fast motor patrols, wireless, and so on—detection of offenses had increased, and criminals hesitated as they realized that they had to face greater police efficiency.

There is one thing the Chief Secretary did not mention as a factor in the decreasing crime in Victoria, particularly in and about the city of Melbourne, and that is the work of the Licenses Reduction Board. An illuminating annual report of the board was made public two or three days after that of the police department. Twenty years ago, Melbourne and its environs was literally studded with hotels, some within a few yards of one another, some of them well conducted and some very badly, and some of them nothing but drinking shops. In the 19 years of its existence, the Licenses Reduction Board has changed all that.

Reduction of Hotels

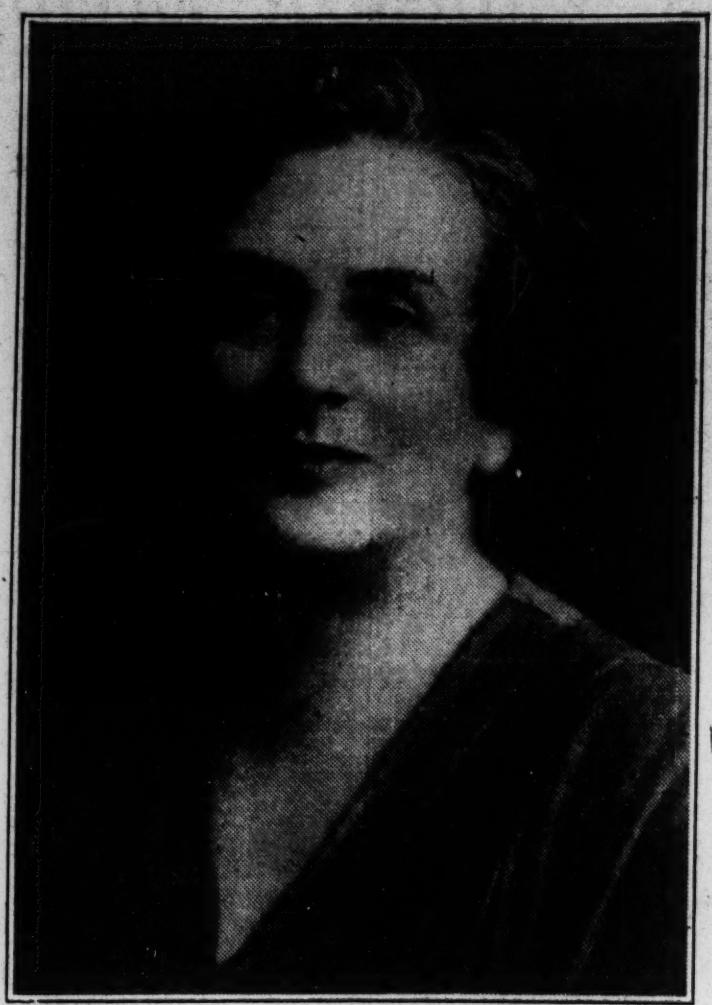
In 1907 the population of Victoria was 1,370,000 and there were 3508 hotels—one to every 360 persons. At the end of 1927 the population was 1,711,827, with 1842 hotels, one to every 930 persons—a very substantial reduction. When a hotel is closed, compensation is paid to the owner and the licensee, and the compensation bill so far has amounted to £1,074,566, but it has undoubtedly been money well spent. There has also been a considerable reduction in the number of licenses granted to the pernicious wine shops, and some of them granted to grocers to sell beer.

The board sits periodically, and all the hotels in the district in which it happens to be sitting come up for review. A police report is made on each as to conduct, state of the building, accommodation for guests, proximity to the next saloon and so on. The board studies all these facts and discovers the special needs of the different sections of the community. Everything is carefully considered and the policy has been not to strip any locality unduly, even if the existing accommodation is not wholly what the board desires.

A Factor in Lessening Crime

There is not the slightest doubt that this summary closing of hundreds of saloons has been a most important factor in the lessening of crime. Most of the licensees remaining in the business are of the more decent type, and they do not encourage drinking to excess, nor will they have the well-known criminal about the premises. The drunken man is of more trouble to them than his

An Ardent Worker in Cause of World Peace



By Permission

LADY ACLAND
Has Already Done Much for the Cause of World Peace, as Chairman of the Committee of the Peacemakers' Pilgrimage, and by Speeches and Pamphlets. She Is Also an Active Supporter of the Girl Guide and Women's Institute Movements, and Shares Her Husband's Interest in Agricultural Questions. The Crusade Is Becoming Extraordinarily Popular, the Principal Women's Organizations Having Already Joined It, and a Big List of Meetings All Over England Has Been Arranged, to Culminate in One at Albert Hall on Nov. 21.

World-Wide Peace the Goal of Great Church Gathering

Dr. Atkinson Says All Is Ready for Preliminary Meeting in Geneva

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The proposal to hold a world-wide religious conference in which maid and women from all countries and all religious faiths should participate who believe that religion offers a means of establishing permanent peace on earth and good will among men, is approaching realization. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson of New York, general secretary of the Church Peace Union, declared on a visit here, when he conferred with heads of various

monarchs, that to keep their houses decent, and free from the drunkard and the criminal, is the best for them in the long run, for an adverse police report and an unsavory reputation will probably mean the cancellation of their license at the next meeting of the board in their district.

Now that the Licenses Reduction Board has been doing such good work, it is not so much the hotels which cause trouble. The real trouble is in the wine saloons and the sly grog shops. Particularly pernicious are the wine saloons. No hotel-keeper encourages women to drink on his premises, but with the wine saloons it is very different, and women form a very large percentage of their regular customers.

SIR EDMUND GOSSE HAS PASSED ON

LONDON (AP)—Sir Edmund Gosse, librarian of the House of Lords and famous British author, has passed on.

Sir Edmund's father, P. H. Gosse, the zoologist, for a time farmed in the eastern townships of Quebec, where he studied the fauna and flora of what was then Lower Canada. In 1870 Edmund Gosse published anonymously "Father and Son," an account of his relationship with his father, who grieved when the brilliant Edmund chose artistic paths. Edmund Gosse from 1867 onward was engaged actively in literary pursuits, first as assistant to the British Museum, and after 1901 as librarian for the House of Lords. He was most widely known for introducing foreign literatures, particularly the Scandinavian, to the English. He made a number of translations.

FOLK-SONG FESTIVAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Preparations are now being made for the first New Canadian Folk Song and Handicrafts Festival, to be held in Winnipeg in June. The object of this exhibition will be the encouragement of the handicrafts of European peoples who are now living in western Canada. The show is to be under the auspices of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, and will be put on in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

The Bethlehem Bach Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Bethlehem, Pa. **J**UST by turning the pages of his score, J. Fred Wolle led choir and orchestra for a few minutes near the close of the Bach Festival in Packer Memorial Church, Lehigh University, on the afternoon of May 12. Wolle's ability to get the rhythm started by which voices and instruments kept perfectly together with out helter-skelter, passing through a movement of Bach's music, did not, perhaps, prove him the most brilliant of American musicians; but that sort of thing would doubtless be expected of the greatest conductor ever bred in the United States, if only we knew who he was.

The work in which he permitted sopranos, altos, tenors, basses, string players and wind players to go a while on their own way, no guidance but an occasional motion of his hand from one side of the book to the other, and possibly a nod to this or that group as a new phrase of melody entered, was the B minor Mass, and a piece of music of the last hours but one. Instead of conducting, he seemed to be reading and meditating; or, if you please, thinking—he and all the performers and listeners, too, with him—in sound. Talk about expression, here you had it, and methinks of something larger than a two days' assemblage, filling aisle, nave and transept of a college chapel. You had in that self-impelled "Hosanna in excelsis" an utterance of the people of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and far beyond.

Where Tonal Art Flourishes

Take not, then, of Wolle as first man of music east, west, north and south. Put it differently. Tell every-

body desirous of knowing what men and women from ocean to ocean are aspiring to, to visit Lehigh Valley in apple-blossom time. Somehow the art of tone flourishes and the practice of counterpoint endures in this locality as nowhere else. Hardly according to tradition. For these changes in Bethlehem, as in the latest communities set up. Walk down an old street on the south side of the city, and look at the windows. The shutter-bolts are either painted in or rusted out. Bach's canons and fugues, in the same way, would undoubtedly be overtaken by neglect, if they were merely notational contrivances with a history, and would be supplanted by modern tunes.

Suffice, that musical interpretation of the finest order thrives a terrace and a half above a riverbank that is all for the manufacture of steel. And what a pedal-point, when the machinery of those mills is coupled in! Musical, and not merely vocal, interpretation, I say; because, did not Wolle, just that a month ago, call out to a public of almost festive size, to hear Bach's great symphony, known by the title, "Art of Fugue," played on the organ of Packer Memorial? Distinctly, too, that special preliminary session, admission to which was free, seems to have affected the regular meetings, access to which is assured only to subscribers and subscribers. But a little over a fortnight's silence of the organ from the themes and elaborations of the fugal symphony in D minor, when the choir lifts up the song of the Mass in B minor with execution, balance, ensemble and general artistic morale unequalled for many seasons.

The Credit

Who deserves the credit for this happy outcome, I know not. If Wolle, as the incomparable musician, let him have it; if the citizens of Bethlehem for refraining from painting out the old composition, and for refusing also to let them paint out, let them again, have it. But in the event, Americans here make one of their noblest expressions of themselves, surpassing anything they do when they go to borrowing from outside their borders.

Oh, yes, technically some details are more expertly done in the large cities. Take the presentations of cantatas, "Shout for Joy" and "A Stronghold Sure" and the "Magnificat," on the afternoon and evening of May 11. The quartet of vocal soloists, Louis Lortie, John Flesher, Arthur Kraft and Charles Trowbridge Titemann, excellent at Bethlehem, would be very good indeed in New York, and moreover not too far from the front line. Ruth Becker and Earl D. Lars, soloists in the concerto No. 1 for two pianos, have yet to make pretensions to first honors. Scarcely any conductor but Wolle would give an audience to submit to the arias in the mass being sung by the various sections of the chorus, instead of by soloists. Scarcely any but Wolle would be content for the forth coming aria, "Benedictus," as a song for a group of gleemen; even if he were not honored for chorusing the afo aria, "Agnus Dei."

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The Bethlehem Bach Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON



KNEITZ CASTLE

Restored and Replanned by L. Bauer of Vienna.

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On Record

French Music From Gallic and English Bands: Saint-Saëns, Debussy and Ravel Anew.

THE popularity of French music continues. Constant performances familiarize the songs and orchestral works to growing audiences, and the new recordings enlarge the library available to devotees of this music. Scattered through the recent output of the Columbia company there are some interesting registrations. Those of us who fancy a bit of humor with our music will be delighted to uncover the still fresh "Carnival of Animals" from Saint-Saëns' list of works. His "Danse Macabre" is also available. Then there is Dukas' tone poem of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" with all its eerie, willful swash. Debussy's "Petite Suite" and Ravel's popular "La Valse" continue the succession.

The "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns was done by Sir Henry Wood and the New Queen's Hall Orchestra. The "Kodaly" section of Kodaly's "Hungarian Rhapsody" is also available. Then there is Dukas' tone poem of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" with all its eerie, willful swash. Debussy's "Petite Suite" and Ravel's popular "La Valse" continue the succession.

The recording of the "Carnival" has been made by M. George True and an orchestra assembled for the purpose. It enlists the services of several soloists, a pianist, a contrabassist, a flautist and a violinist. The first section brings Maurice Fauré, the pianist, to depict the leonine majesty of the Introduction and the Royal March of the Lion. He arrays a firm gusto to match the temerity of the orchestra in a lucid-toned reproduction of a clear-cut reading. With the second section, "Hens and Cocks" comes the amusingly naturalistic reproduction of the cock's crowing, which always seems amusing as well as being a skillful tour de force in instrumentation. The brief sketch of "Wild Ases," with its brusque yet playful pianistic saunterings, concludes the first half of the initial disk in the series of four which comprise this Masterworks edition.

Conducting the present recording of what this writer chooses to consider one of the significant compositions of the period is M. Philippe Gaubert. Under his direction are the players of the Orchestra of the Paris Conservatory. His reading is a sharp, pell-mell one, and his players mark clearly the groping progress from formlessness to swift-paced waltz rhythms and then on to a kaleidoscopic climax.

The color and verve of Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice" are well transferred to the recorded version, which covers two disks. The instrumental sonorities and individualities stand out from a registration which is brilliant and illusive. The reading which is a lively one, whips out the fervors and fantastic drivings of the score.

Conducting the present recording, one may listen to the unburied progression of tortoises, and then observe audibly, of course—the gruff gamblings of Saint-Saëns' musical "Elephant." And if he is a very Gallic elephant, he is still interesting, especially as M. Delmas Boussagol's contrabass outlines him. The succeeding disk loses "Kangaroos" in leaps and frisky piano figures. In the elusive tonal contrast, which always seems amusing as well as being a skillful tour de force in instrumentation. The brief sketch of "Wild Ases," with its brusque yet playful pianistic saunterings, concludes the first half of the initial disk in the series of four which comprise this Masterworks edition.

Reversing the record, one may listen to the unburied progression of tortoises, and then observe audibly, of course—the gruff gamblings of Saint-Saëns' musical "Elephant." And if he is a very Gallic elephant, he is still interesting, especially as M. Delmas Boussagol's contrabass outlines him. The succeeding disk loses "Kangaroos" in leaps and frisky piano figures. In the elusive tonal contrast, which always seems amusing as well as being a skillful tour de force in instrumentation. The brief sketch of "Wild Ases," with its brusque yet playful pianistic saunterings, concludes the first half of the initial disk in the series of four which comprise this Masterworks edition.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY PROF. HERMANN S. HERING, C.S.B.

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C.S.B., of Boston, Mass., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Mission and Leader," at noon today under the auspices of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Tremont Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

My Friends: For The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, I am happy to welcome you to this noonday lecture on Christian Science by member of The Lecture Board of this Church.

It is unfortunately true that the average Christian does not believe that the teachings of Christ Jesus are practicable or of practical demonstration in daily living; and this is perhaps because the healing ministry so prominent in his work has been largely abandoned by the Christian church.

Since the discovery of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy, spiritual healing has been successfully performed and is recognized by Christian Scientists as an essential part of the program of Christianity.

Also in Christian Science, and largely as a result of the healing work, has been the consciousness that the law of God or ever-present good is available in the business and so-called secular pursuits as surely as in the healing of disease.

What a picture of interesting and triumphant living is envisaged in the practical adoption of God's law in the daily life of man.

I am pleased to present Professor Hermann S. Hering, C.S.B., of Boston, who will speak on this subject.

The full text of the lecture which was delivered in abbreviated form follows:

Christian Science is known throughout the civilized world as a religion of works, as a teaching that includes the healing of both the sick and the sinning. There are probably few persons who have not heard of it and who do not know of someone who has been healed or benefited by it.

Perhaps no other religious subject in modern times has attracted so much attention in so many quarters of the globe. This wide acquaintance has resulted in part from hearing of its literature, and from knowing of cases in which it has been accompanied.

In consequence it has appealed to many who are looking for a better understanding of God, answering their questions and solving their problems.

Having great need of something that will more effectually restore health and harmony, the world naturally turns to any promising remedy.

Owing to the materialism of the times, however, many first seek a cure in material means and methods, but as these and the world's allurements fail to satisfy, the tired and hungry heart looks beyond and above for light and help. Thought is then receptive of spiritual aid, for "man's extremity is God's opportunity."

From the time when Christian Science was first announced to the world it has been associated with Mary Baker Eddy. She is known as the one who discovered it, who first taught it and practiced it, as the one who founded its church and who is the author of its literature. Among Christian Scientists she is known and acknowledged as the Leader of the movement.

In the Manual of The Mother Church will be found on page 93, a by-law which states: "It is the duty of the Board of Lectureship to insure in each lecture a true and just reply to public topics concerning Christian Science and to bear testimony to the facts pertaining to the life of the Pastor Emeritus," the Pastor Emeritus being Mrs. Eddy.

Unfortunately there are many even thoughtful people who have a wrong concept of the teachings of Christian Science, of its accomplishments, its purpose, and of its Discoverer and Founder. In our endeavor to correct some of these misapprehensions, let us first make a brief survey or review of the development of religious thought through the ages and see the position that the Christian Science movement and its Leader occupy in the spiritual evolution of consciousness which has taken place as shown in the history of salvation.

History of Salvation

The history of spiritual development may be traced both in the Bible narratives and in subsequent events. We know that there are two records of creation given in Genesis.

First, called the Elohist record, presented in the opening chapter and in the first three chapters of the second, tells of the perfect, spiritual, finished creation made by the one infinite and perfect God, called Elohim, in which creation there was no matter, no evil, and hence no need of salvation, there being nothing from which to be saved.

In the second, called the Jehovah record, and beginning with chapter two, verse four, it is the Lord God or tribal Jehovah, not Elohim, who is credited both with creating all things on a material basis, out of dust—wherever that came from—and with introducing evil.

Consequently these two records are contradictory, and both cannot be true. The second record indicates an entirely different conception of God, man, and universe from that described in the first record. Mrs. Eddy calls this second record the "Adam-dream," for Adam had fallen into "deep sleep," and there is no record of his ever having awakened. So it is with this Adam and Eve concept that the history of human evil, or error, began and humanity's consequent need of salvation or deliverance from it.

The talking serpent of the Adam and Eve record, which is material sense ascertaining the reality of matter and evil, was that sin which led to wrong teaching, bringing the Bible, God's Word, to all the people. These reformers were like rays of light breaking through the clouds and shining in the mental darkness, illumining that darkness with the light of spiritual Truth.

A number of later reformers and other Protestants sought refuge in the north of Ireland. Persecution continued, however, and after their providential deliverance from the relentless siege of Londonderry in

a kind of mist or veil,—indeed, this second record refers to itself as the result of a misty, mental cloud which obscures the divine light, and which must be rent or dispelled before the light of spiritual Truth may again come to human consciousness, to human understanding.

Progress of Salvation

The Scriptures narrate how, at various crises in human history, in a saving hour, found a hearing in some advanced mentality, through which a channel it appealed to the people of its time, and in a measure awakened them out of ignorance and darkness to a better state of thought, thus, as it were, thinning and brightening the clouds of material sense which obscured their view of God as divine Spirit, and of His spiritual creation.

Thus Noah, at one crisis, saved a remnant of the people from utter destruction. Later Abraham, through his sense of fidelity and obedience, turned from idolatry, or the worship of matter, to the worship of the one infinite God and became the father of a nation through which spiritual development could advance on the basis of monotheism.

Then followed Jacob, who wrestled with material sense and overcame it, and in consequence was given the new name of Israel; then Joseph, who was able to bless his enemies; then Moses, who was able to separate good from evil and give his people the moral law for the first time in human history; later, prophets, who perceived and announced successive steps out of the dark materialism of their time into a clearer state of thought where spiritual light unfolded.

Finally, a mentality was developed which, in communion with God, was possible, of so high an order as to be manifested in the spiritual conception and birth of the immaculate Christ. Here was a complete rift in the mental clouds, through which God and His appearance to humanity were seen clearly, resulting in what is commonly known in human history as the birth of Jesus the Christ, which means the coming of the Christ-idea to the world.

Jesus and Christianity

Christ Jesus came, then, as an unfoldment to the human consciousness, causing a rift in the mental clouds, which clearly revealed the divine light. It was thus that "God was 'seen' by Jesus just as the sun-light is sent when it comes directly from the sun into a room as the shades are lifted. It is evident that the infinite God has always been ever-present, but it required much clarification of consciousness to bring this fact to human apprehension.

Christ Jesus was therefore God's expression, His reflection, His manifestation. Indeed, he was God's representative on earth, telling mortals of the truth of being and endeavoring to awaken them through teaching and healing, to the recognition of the divine, spiritual, and impersonal, as well as sense of existence and to the understanding of the true nature of spirit, divine existence, the supremacy of spiritual power and the perfection of God's man. This spiritual, right consciousness enabled Jesus to demonstrate this truth of being for all time, and thereby to overcome the Adam and Eve belief as he did, which is what Easter Day really commemorates.

Jesus' three years' ministry began the establishment of his religion. His disciples and followers increased rapidly, reaching 300,000 in a few years. Christianity grew in spite of the most intense opposition from both orthodox church and state.

Early History

Now that we see that Mrs. Eddy was the divinely logical mouthpiece for this revelation, it may be interesting to consider briefly a few points in her early history which led to the establishment of her cause.

Mrs. Eddy, as a child, had been taught by her mother that God could and would heal the sick. She learned to believe implicitly in the Bible teachings and in the supremacy of power and agency. The Emperor Constantine, who had adopted Christianity to be adopted and made a state religion, thus winning the greatly extended influence and support which he desired.

This occurred about three centuries after Jesus' crucifixion. During those years spiritual healing was practiced quite generally by the Christians. After that period, the healing activities lessened until they practically disappeared. To be accurate, it was simply a matter of ceremonial baptism, and the acknowledgment of the crucifixion, the finished creation made by the one infinite and perfect God, called Elohim, in which creation there was no matter, no evil, and hence no need of salvation, there being nothing from which to be saved.

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Eddy was deeply impressed by her teaching, and by the spiritual exaltation which she experienced at that time. She felt that she must find out how this healing was done, for she knew that it was wholly spiritual and differed entirely from the results of any healing system which she had

ever before heard of or investigated. Withdrawn from society, she devoted the next three years to a careful, prayerful study of the Bible, seeking an understanding of Jesus' works.

During this search her thought was being prepared for the revelation of divine Truth, and she made her great discovery of the divine Principle of scientific Christian healing, which she calls "the Christian Principle—Deity" (Retraction and Introspection, p. 25), and which she explains as infinite, divine Mind.

Demonstration and Activities

After making her discovery of the true nature of God as infinite Mind, and of the healing effect of this divine Mind upon her human mind and body, she applied this healing Principle of her revelation to others in cases of disease, deformity, and many incurable conditions, and did much marvelous healing, most of it instantaneously. Thus she not only made the discovery but demonstrated it—proved it to be true. This was in the year 1866. The church she wrought in was the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, in the year 1867, she taught her first student the fundamentals of her discovery and how the healing was done. This was soon followed by other students, who learned to do the healing work, and in consequence the Cause of Christian Science began to grow.

Several years later, in 1875, Mrs. Eddy published her epoch-making textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—truly marvelous achievement when one considers the attendances and circumstances. It is of interest to note that she was always a very close student of this book and pondered it daily. Indeed, it was her lifelong study. She made frequent alterations and revisions for the purpose of improving her presentation of the subject, but the fundamentals of her discovery and the divine creation were unaltered.

Mrs. Eddy at first conducted private meetings, organized an Association of her students, and gave public lectures, and finally founded the church in Boston, Massachusetts, known as the "Church of Christ, Scientist." The first Christian Science church in the world. Later, branch organizations were formed in other cities, as persons were healed and became interested and there was a need for churches. Since Christian healing as discovered and practiced by Mrs. Eddy was not welcome in the orthodox church, she found it necessary to found a church of her own.

This Boston church in 1892 was reorganized as The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and as The Mother Church, it became the central church of the denomination. The growth has been so great that there are now officially listed about 2300 Christian Science churches and societies in the world.

Mrs. Eddy's Leadership

Because Mrs. Eddy was the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and because she alone established the movement and inaugurated its institutions and policies, and especially because of her demonstration of the divine Principle of the Christian Science, she naturally became the human Leader of the Christian Scientists. Those of her students and followers in the early years who recognized her as such were deeply appreciative of her work and were glad and grateful for her teachings, her advice, and her admonitions. Those who refused to recognize her as a teacher sent from God and therefore a safe Leader drifted away from her. Some started mental healing methods which differed from Christian Science and were antagonistic to it, and still are. Refusing to be obedient to the revealed Truth, she taught, they naturally failed to grasp or to be saved by this Truth and consequently became her enemies.

Those who claim to have a higher revelation, who claim to have an improvement on Mrs. Eddy's teachings, through an interpretation of her statement of her discovery, thereby prove that they are not spiritual mouthpieces through whom God's truth is given.

She further provided that the Readers of all branch organizations shall be members of The Mother Church and thus be amenable to the provisions and disciplines of its By-laws. Thus governed, these Readers are official mouthpieces through whom this authorized Lesson-Sermon of The Mother Church and its branches shall be members of The Branch Churches.

Owing to geographical limitations it is not possible for all Christian Scientists to attend one church. For this reason, Mrs. Eddy made provision for local branch churches. She saw that, since these local organizations were, of necessity, local demonstrations, they must have a purely democratic form of government, not one like that of The Mother Church.

The connection of these branches with The Mother Church is of special interest. Mrs. Eddy provided that a certain number of members of each branch shall be members of The Mother Church, thus establishing a metaphysical relationship. She also provided for a Lesson-Sermon, composed of selections from the Bible and other passages from the Christian Science textbook, to be prepared by a Bible Lesson Committee in Boston and to be read by two Readers at the Sunday services in The Mother Church, as well as in all branch churches and societies in the world.

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The appreciation of this world-wide spiritual extension or representation of The Mother Church is a point of vital importance in understanding Mrs. Eddy's great Cause and must be obtained by Christian Scientists in order that their efforts to spread this truth may be successful.

Christian Scientists recognize membership in The Mother Church as completely identifying them with the movement, while membership in a branch provides for necessary and progressive local activity.

Teachings of Christian Science

The teachings of Christian Science, on which the movement is founded, which constitute the basis of its practice and promises and which, together with their application, have been the cause of its tremendous growth, are clearly set forth in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. Mrs. Eddy has also written other books, all of which emphasize, elucidate, and amplify these teachings in variety of forms.

Any one can learn exactly what Christian Science teaches by reading and studying these books, especially with the aid of the two appendices to her writings, which greatly facilitates this study.

There is no need for misunderstanding or controversy, for the teachings are plainly stated and, what is very important, Mrs. Eddy's own interpretation of her teaching can thus be learned.

Christian Science healing may be demonstrated and will be differentiated from all forms of so-called mental healing, when the following four points are understood:

First, it has a divine foundation and results from the operation of divine Mind, the omnipotent will, nor hypostatism in any form. Christian Science healing will never be rightly understood nor demonstrated until this point is clearly seen.

Second, it is based upon absolute spiritual reality, the infinity of Mind, Spirit, Truth, Love, and the perfect

nature of the ideas which constitute real being; thus based upon Spirit, it is demonstrated spiritually.

Third, it is predicated upon the consequent unreality of all which is unlike this perfect spiritual being, namely, the unreality of matter, evil mind, mortal law and power, which constitute so-called material existence, or "the Adam-dream," of course, of course, was not the author.

This point often constitutes a stumbling block, which, however, disappears when the first two points are clearly seen.

Fourth, it is fundamentally a corrective process, as Jesus intimated when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

When Christian Science makes it possible for this revealed Truth to come to our consciousness through understanding, it enables us to begin to recognize as unreal much that was previously believed to be real; then it teaches us how to apply the divine Truth to this human error, and "handle" the error as Mrs. Eddy terms it, and then truth naturally and thus, as it were, destroys the error, and thus, through the brightness of His coming, harmony is established on a spiritual basis.

Achievements and Promises

The achievements of Christian Science, during its comparatively brief history, have been so widespread in their effects, so wholesome in their influences, so elevating in their teachings, that these results and their part in the world's redemption cannot be adequately estimated.

Many who have been healed were awakened to a better sense, which made it possible for them to begin to know God and his Son Christ Jesus aright, to understand and love the Bible, this makes plain His omnipresence and allness, and thus, strictly obeyed, which Christian Science now makes possible, there would be no more sickness, sin, misery, nor death upon earth, for the "former things" would have "passed away" in this reign of Christ, or "Truth."

This mission of Christian Science, lifting the thoughts of mortals out of sin and its sequence of suffering, turning the hopes and desires of men toward God and His Christ, is being fulfilled among us. One after another is being healed, we are awaking to a better sense and harmony where formerly there were fear and discord. The Millennium comes individually, to him who sees the vision of a possible new heaven and new earth, and this working of God with us "to will and to do of his good pleasure" will spread until we all are conscious of His kingdom on earth. Then will the mission of Christian Science and its Leader be fully understood.

Blessed are those who have already begun to see the vision which Mrs. Eddy saw and which Christian Science brings into human experience.

"Take heart, dear sufferer, for this reality of being will surely appear sometime and in some way. There will be no more pain, and all tears will be wiped away. When you read Christ's words, 'The kingdom of God is within you,' this record, material sense, which is now called the dragon (you will recall the tale of the serpent of the Adam and Eve story), is bound for a thousand years by 'an angel come

down from heaven.' The account next describes the subsequent loosing of Satan, his further attempt "to deceive the nations," and his final attempt to complete destruction. Then comes the opening of "the book of life," the "new heaven and a new earth" the state of existence when God reigns through Christ, and when He "shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." In that day, we read, "there shall be no more death; neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away," known as unreal.

This condition of perfect happiness, of righteous government, and the brotherhood of man, in which holiness is triumphant in human relations throughout the world, has usually been thought of as a heavenly place to be reached after what is called death. Instead of as a heavenly place to be experienced in consciousness today, Mrs. Eddy explains this important point very clearly in her inspired exegesis of these chapters of the Apocalypse.

A Present Millennium

Those who have even begun to understand the works of our Master, Christ Jesus, during his ministry on earth, can readily see that if his teachings were rightly understood and strictly obeyed, which Christian Science now makes possible, there would be no more sickness, sin, misery, nor death upon earth, for the "former things" would have "passed away" in this reign of Christ, or "Truth."

The word "Principle" is here employed as one of the synonymous names or terms for Deity. We find this usage frequently in the Bible, for it speaks of God as "just and right," as creator, as governor, as lawgiver, thus defining Him as basic, foundation, cause, origin, and so forth, all of which is divine Principle.

It is not a great step from Principle to I AM, the name God is recorded to have given Himself in answer to Moses' inquiry of Him. This together with God's acknowledged almighty and infinite and the frequent records of the voice of God to patriarchs, prophets, and others, surely indicates God to be the infinite intelligence.

Spirit is the name for Deity which is used perhaps more than any other in the Bible. This term makes plain His omnipresence and allness, and strictly obeyed, which Christian Science now makes possible, there would be no more sickness, sin, misery, nor death upon earth, for the "former things" would have "passed away" in this reign of Christ, or "

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Holidays Afloat

Sunshine and Cloud on a Five Days' Cruise

By BASIL TODD-JONES

GRADUALLY, as the rim of the sun lifted out of the sea to the east and the light came, more and more of the coast of which they were lying became clear, and less and less sign of the Han River appeared. It was a wild and deserted piece of coast, with thick woods running down to a sandy foreshore. And to the east and west it stretched away as far as the eye could reach, with no trace of a river.

"Well," said Mary, "I suppose this comes of leaving knives behind the compass. What do you do?"

"Go ashore and ask a policeman," said Peter, that being about the level of his jokes in the early morning.

"Not a bad idea," said John, who was examining the coast through his glasses. "I see a solitary roof in the trees there. We'll sail in closer, and ask where we are. Not a very nautical method of finding our position, but I haven't my instruments with me."

Mary and Peter exchanged winks. They remembered various tales about John's earliest position-findings—one especially where the result came out exactly at the North Pole.

So they sailed in and Peter rowed ashore.

"Three miles further on," he announced on his return. "The old man said the entrance to the river is very difficult and we ought to take a pilot."

"Oh, no," said John, "we can sail in anywhere on a calm day like this. It is enough water."

So they sailed on down the coast before a gentle breeze and arrived off the river. The entrance was plain enough between two spits of sand, with the river winding away into the forest beyond. But they knew better than to try to sail straight in, and anchored offshore in about two fathoms of water. There were a few beacons sticking up at queer angles out of the water, planted long ago by some benefactor to mark the channel, but they were now so few as to be useless without local knowledge.

Taking Soundings

So John and John moved off in the dinghy, and John took soundings with the lead while Peter rowed. When they had thoroughly explored the entrance they came back to the yacht, because, once inside, it was evidently just a matter of keeping in the center of the river.

"There's at present about two feet of water to spare on the bar, which is just this side of the spit," said John, "and the tide has another hour to ebb. Let's go in and try it. If we stick, we shall only have two or three hours to wait until she floats again and the weather is set fair."

So the anchor was hove up to the accompaniment of "A Life on the Ocean Wave," sung fortissimo by all the crew and Binks's ecstatic harks; the jib and fore sail only were hoisted, so that Daffodil just made progress over the ebb tide, and John took the

tiller. Peter stood in the bows and hove the lead at intervals. The yacht drew four feet, six inches, and as John circled toward the river entrance by the channel he had discovered, the water shoaled to a fathom and things looked exciting. However all went well until just inside the entrance a beacon appeared just ahead.

"We leave that to port," said Peter. "No, to starboard," said John. "I remember the old fellow"—and he pushed over the tiller to starboard. After about 30 seconds Daffodil lurched as her keel touched the sand, continued for a few yards and then stuck hard and fast just level with the beacon.

"Quick, Peter," said John, "into the dinghy and see where the channel is!"

Peter's efforts to make haste were not very successful. First of all he got entangled in his log-line, and when he was free of that he tripped over the jib-sheet as he ran aft, and went overboard. Binks, evidently thinking he was going for a walk ashore, went in after him and licked his face affectionately as he endeavored to clamber over the stern of the dinghy. After nearly capsizing it three times he abandoned the attempt, and pulled himself back to the yacht, followed by a disappointed Peter.

Mary and John, recovering from the shock, went off in the dinghy and discovered the channel on the other side of the boom, and deeper water just ahead of Daffodil. But by that time the tide had fallen further and she was beginning to heel. Peter with great forethought stood on the port side of the deck, toward the shore, so that she would cant over up and not down the bank.

An hour later the tide had gone right out, and Daffodil lay over on her side at such a steep angle that moving about her was quite an acrobatic feat. All the crockery and most of the cabin movables were reposing on what was usually the back of the settee, and life on board was generally as uncomfortable as that the new wife ashore in the dinghy. Peter and Mary walked up the river, leaving John to watch the yacht. They found it dark and mysterious, even in the hot midday, and there was no trace of mankind.

A Dark Bank of Cloud
As they returned they noticed that the branches had commenced to sway and murmur above them, and a hall from John brought them hurrying back. His "set fair" day had turned out otherwise. A breeze from the sea had sprung up, and a dark bank of cloud on the horizon showed that more was to come.

"We must get her off before that arrives," said John, "otherwise she will bump heavily on the hard sand when the sea gets up." When they reached the Daffodil they took the light kedge anchor in the anchor-warp fast astern pulled

Daffodil up, and Peter and John were able to climb on board.

Hurriedly pulling back to the anchor, they weighed off, and ran on up the river under jib alone. Hardly had they done so when the squall arrived. It whipped the water to foam, bent and tossed the tall trees of the forest, and sent Daffodil plumping up the river under the single headail alone.

Peter looked back at the entrance, where even inside the bar a heavy swell was getting up at the spot where they had left their forced bank still," he said.

"So am I," said Mary, "and I shall still more glad when there is time to put on some dry clothes. That was not, I may say, part of the cook's duties!"

"Let that be an example to you," said John, calmly addressing them, "never to enter a strange river on a falling tide."

Mary and Peter were too overcome by his audacity to make any suitable reply. Binks said nothing, but to his surprise, in his solitude, he was clearly glad that the boat was again in a sensible position, so that a dog could get a proper sleep.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS
The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS
Maud D. (12), Newcastle, Eng.—from Australia or France.
Barbara K. (13), Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Carroll H. (14), New Westminster, B. C.—especially from Vancouver.
Janet B. (14), Birmingham, Ala.—from France.
Kate D. (14), Hambridge, Ger.
Lorraine B. (14), Pittsburgh, Pa.
Margaret B. (15), Hope, Ark.
Boys
Thurman B. (15), Muncie, Ind.
(The editor would like to thank A. Brunel B. of Cheltenham, Eng., for his letter.)

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Longmeadow, Massachusetts
Dear Editor:
Although we have been taking the Monitor some few years, it has only been lately that I have become interested in the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the different letters very much, and think it is wonderful to be able to correspond with other girls of my age.

I am, by birth, an Arizonian, but I have "adopted" Portland and think it is wonderful.

I am 15 years old. Would someone my age or older care to correspond with me? Mabel D.

[Mabel's letter was written in April.—Ed.]

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SOUND BASIS IS DEMANDED FOR MERGERS

Survey Shows Growing Trend—Warning Given on Excessive Consolidation

must be a sound economic basis for any merger or consolidation and that it must not tend toward monopoly. They warn again of the dangers of overdoing mergers. The necessity is also stressed of impartial scientific analysis of all factors involved in a proposed get-together.

The same tendency toward mergers, which is building up organizations of "tremendous economic scope," was emphasized by speakers at the first annual session of the Institute of Business of New York University, just held here.

Dr. H. Parker Willis, editor of the Journal of Commerce and formerly secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, said that as the result of the centralization of banking and the decline of local banking, many industrial houses which formerly financed themselves through banks are now going directly to the public for funds.

This movement, he declared, constitutes a veritable revolution in the current methods of banking and results in setting up financial centers far removed from points of industrial concentration. In addition, he added, this development reduces the quantity of commercial paper eligible for rediscount and forces the banks to become buyers of securities instead of lenders of money.

Current economic problems are largely the result of basic world changes, rather than "effects of the war," Paul T. Cherrington, director of research of the Walter Thompson Company, told the institute.

"We have had a revolution in living habits or in consumption practices during the past 25 years quite as subversive of old forms as the industrial revolution of 100 years ago, and it is still in progress. But this connection with the war has been only incidental," he said.

Economic pressure, resulting from plant overcapacity, competition and narrow margins of profits, are among the causes which are working toward a large number of mergers, in the opinions of leading bankers and investment brokers voiced in the Sherman Corporation study.

"Throughout the reports from the bankers there runs a note of warning that a merger must serve the greatest good to the greatest number," John F. Sherman, president of the corporation, declared in connection with the study.

"Mergers," he continued, "must reduce in lower prices and in more efficient operation, and, above all else, must not be put together with the dominant idea of selling watered stock."

"The bankers in their reports emphasize again and again that there

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—An increasing trend toward industrial consolidations, especially in the boot and shoe, leather, textile, bituminous coal and lumber industries, is reported by the Sherman Corporation, engineering consultants, as the result of a detailed survey just completed here.

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

	Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Sales in hundreds				
19 Am Ind Corp A... 500	500	480	470	
19 Am Ind Corp B... 100	100	90	80	
1 AIA Pow pf... 115	115	115	115	
1 Alpine Port Co... 42	42	42	42	
1 American Am... 17	17	17	17	
1 Am Cont Oilfields... 15	15	15	15	
2 Am Br Bov B... 13	12	12	12	
2 Am Br Bov C... 14	14	14	14	
4 Am Dist Stores... 21	21	21	21	
4 Am Dist Stores... 21	21	21	21	
4 Am Gas & Elec... 16	16	16	16	
4 Am Gas & Elec... 18	18	18	18	
2 Am Gas & Elec... 22	22	22	22	
4 Am Maracaibo... 6	6	6	6	
2 Am Pow & Lt... 107	107	107	107	
3 Am Pow & Lt... 107	107	107	107	
5 Am Soly & Chem... 27	27	27	27	
6 Am Soly & Chem... 40	40	40	40	
4 Am Soly & Chem... 50	50	50	50	
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15 Am Superpower B... 45	45	45	45	
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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MIDDLETOWN (Continued)	NEW HAVEN (Continued)	NEW LONDON (Continued)	WALLINGFORD	ALBANY (Continued)	ALBANY (Continued)	ELMIRA (Continued)	LARCHMONT (Continued)
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New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York
LONG ISLAND	LONG ISLAND	MOUNT VERNON	NEW ROCHELLE	BRONXVILLE	ROCHESTER	ROCHESTER	New York
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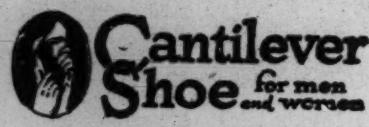
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Scrimping on Peace

WHY not a Department of Peace in the United States, headed by a secretary of cabinet rank? This proposal, recurrently heard of late, springs naturally from the conviction of citizens that their desire for peace should find effective expression in the functioning of their Government. It is pointed out that two departments, War and Navy, are devoted to preparations for war, and the question is asked, "Why not a department to prepare for peace?" It is answered that the Department of State, as custodian of the Nation's foreign relations, might well be called the Peace Department.

Essentially this is true. Embassies and consulates throughout the world are daily endeavoring, not only to maintain the rights and trade interests of the United States, but to build up good will. In some cases officials may not possess the time or the talent to care adequately for the latter duty, but that is the intent. In addition such positive contributions to world amity as the negotiating of disarmament and arbitration treaties at Washington must be counted.

More vital, however, than the name of this department in its nature—how active it is in the pursuit of peace, and how effective. Greatly increased interest in foreign affairs and organized movements for peace are "all to the good." But financial support has been lacking. Army and navy officers and powerful patriotic societies are constantly demanding more money to prepare for—or against—war; little agitation is heard for funds to clear the path of peace. The army and navy each year use more than \$600,000,000; the State Department costs less than \$3,000,000. A recent salary survey shows that its employees in Washington are more meagerly paid than those of any other department.

Negotiations which may affect vitally foreign investments totaling \$12,000,000,000 are largely in the hands of men receiving \$6000 a year or less. Under the Rogers Act officials on active service abroad fare somewhat better, but still very poorly compared with the representatives of other countries. For instance, the United States Ambassador to France and Great Britain receives \$17,500 annually; the British Ambassador to Washington draws a salary and allowances amounting to \$85,000, and the French envoy nearly as much.

Would the spending of more money make the State Department a more efficient agency of peace? The answer seems plain. The production of good will may not be so simple as the making of motorcars or soap, but the devoting of greater ability to it should mean greater results. While the Nation may be able to enlist some high caliber men for small salaries, many of the most able cannot afford to forgo the higher rewards offered by business or law. A Dwight W. Morrow or a Charles E. Hughes will always save the country more than it can pay them, but the very value of their work shows how much could be gained by employing the best men to be hired.

The good Mr. Morrow has done, in Mexico could be duplicated on a smaller scale in other posts, and the men responsible would not be overpaid on a corporation president's salary. The excellent progress made by the State Department in devising and setting in motion better means for insuring peace is only an earnest of what could be done with adequate resources. In so far as peace can be bought, no nation can afford to scrimp in the buying.

Casting Votes of Vice-Presidents

RECENTLY in the United States Senate Vice-President Dawes did not exercise his right to break a forty-to-forty tie vote on an amendment to the tax law repealing taxes on theater tickets. The amendment failed to carry, but there was considerable discussion of whether the Vice-President was not under a constitutional duty to instruct the clerk to call his name and to record his vote. Some Senators claimed that the constitutional provision was permissive; others that it was compulsory. The Vice-President said that if he had voted he would have voted nay and the motion would have been lost. The matter was finally settled by a new roll call which showed some shifts and the amendment failed by thirty-nine to forty-two.

These votes in the Senate are relatively infrequent in comparison with the large number of times that the Senate divides on legislative matters. The incident in the Senate was reminiscent of another occasion when Vice-President Dawes wished to vote but was not present. On March 10, 1925, President Coolidge's nomination of Charles B. Warren as Attorney-General failed of confirmation by a forty-to-forty tie. The Vice-President was taking a nap at his hotel, and although summoned to the Capitol when it was anticipated that the vote would be very close did not arrive in time.

The casting votes of the Vice-Presidents from 1789 to 1915 were discussed by H. B. Learned in an interesting article in the American Historical Review for April, 1915. Mr. Learned had been able to discover 179 of the votes which the Vice-Presidents had broken in 126 years. When two-thirds votes are required, as in the

case of treaties, the Vice-President's vote cannot be called for. Forty-six of the ties had been on questions relating to procedure, the organization of the Senate and the election of officers. Thirteen had been on confirming nominations, the last case being in 1862 when Vice-President Hamlin voted to postpone action on the nomination of an army officer. Vice-Presidents have usually supported presidential nominations, although Calhoun was able to veto President Jackson's choice of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England.

Most of the vice-presidential interventions have been on bills and resolutions. On Feb. 2, 1911, Vice-President Sherman cast three votes within half an hour. On June 12, 1911, Vice-President Sherman forced the adoption by the Senate of an amendment to the then pending constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by popular vote. The amendment gave the Federal Government power to supervise senatorial elections. Objection was made that since the President had nothing to do with the process of a constitutional amendment, the Vice-President should be neutral also. A similar argument had been made in 1877 against a Vice-President's voting on whether a Senator was entitled to a disputed seat.

An Undignified Inquisition

OUR neighbor, the Transcript, condemns as "impudent questioning" certain of the queries put by Senator Barkley of Kentucky to former Governor Lowden in the course of the senatorial investigation into campaign expenditures. The Transcript further condemns questions put by the same Senator to Secretary Hoover, and warmly applauds the rejoinder of that gentleman, "You seem to be deviling into a pretty low type of street slander."

A day or two earlier the New York Herald Tribune commented upon the extraordinary proceedings of this committee under the headline, "Small Minds, Mean Suspicions." Our New York contemporary wound up its condemnation of the procedure with the statement:

Perhaps intense partisanship can find excuse for such cheap insinuation. Any American who prefers his country to his party will set his face stanchly against such hysteria and insist that the business of getting an able and honest President of the United States cannot and should not be made the prey of small town populistic scoundrels.

It ought to be possible for the Senate to delegate to a committee the task of discovering any scandalous resorting to corrupt practices by candidates or their friends without exposing eminent and honorable public men to wanton insult. It might be supposed that members of this committee, being themselves representatives of perhaps the most dignified legislative chamber in the world, would not stoop from the attitude of elevated statesmanship to assume that of narrow and malignant partisans. Apparently, in some instances, such an expectation was ill-founded. Perhaps in future it might be wise to guard against this form of inquisition, which has aroused protest throughout the country, by more rigidly narrowing the field of inquiry. The resolution under which this committee acts authorizes it to inquire not only into campaign expenditures, but "the use of other means of influence" and "all other facts in relation thereto that not only would be of public interest, but would aid the Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

Some of the senators seem to think public interest is synonymous with that term "reader interest" which enables yellow journals to perpetrate their worst offenses against good taste. It is to the credit of the better type of the newspapers of the United States that one after another they are entering their protests against the form of this inquiry.

Coming Out From Cover

WITH what they accept as assurance that a candidate sympathetic with the effort to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment will carry the banner of the defeatists hosts in the coming elections in the United States, all the heretofore timid followers of that questionable cause are coming out from cover. They have gained sufficient courage, with the belief that a champion has appeared who will dignify their campaign, to begin a systematic guerrilla warfare, not for the repeal of the law, but to bring about its virtual nullification by abuse and open revolt.

As might have been expected, there are among these recruits many who have not previously been suspected of an alliance with the enemies of law enforcement. In New York, recently, at a meeting of the Women's Committee for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, a clergyman, two lawyers, a physician, and a member of the committee who publicly admitted regular dealings with a bootlegger, blamed the law and the officers of the law because its enforcement is "a grotesque and tragic failure."

Now the significance of this organized activity should not be overlooked. Announcement was publicly made that the committee is to take part in prosecuting, from now until election, an aggressive anti-prohibition campaign, and that it is prepared to supply speakers for political meetings anywhere. All this, it must be remembered, is to be undertaken in a campaign where, so far as now appears, neither prohibition nor its enforcement is actually an issue.

Have these volunteers who are so ready to proclaim their alliance with the nullificationists received from the leaders of either political party, from organizations which are advancing the cause of any candidate, or from either of the prospective candidates, any assurance that the result of the election, will advance their cause? No politician has yet declared himself as favoring the repeal of the law. All that is openly demanded is the law's modification. And yet this organization of women, openly urging repeal of the amendment, pledges its support to some unnamed and as yet unidentified candidate in the coming national elections.

Speakers on the occasion referred to urged the need of an educational campaign among the younger people as the surest way of putting an end to prohibition. The strategic cleverness of this plan cannot be doubted. It would be useless to attempt to convince the fathers and mothers of these younger people that prohibition is a failure or that it can fail. Neither can those who

have been redeemed and emancipated from slavery to drink be "educated" to believe that they should not continue to enjoy this new-found freedom. Will these stand by and permit the protagonists of lawlessness and nullification to carry on, unchallenged, a campaign designed to persuade the youth of the land that the laws of a sovereign nation cannot be enforced?

British Constitutional Rights

THE British Parliament's careful solicitude for the Nation's constitutional rights was once again illustrated in the attack made against certain proposals in the Rating and Valuation Bill when it came before the House of Lords in the latter part of April. Criticism was mainly directed against Clause 4, which was held to revive one of the objectionable practices out of which arose the dispute between the King and the Parliament in the days of the Stuarts.

Desiring to save time and expense, the Central Valuation Department asked for power to go direct to the High Court when it wanted an opinion on certain doubtful points of law, and this was provided for in the bill. Thus the department was to be empowered to skip the ordinary processes of law, and the High Court was to be asked for its views on matters which might afterward come before it for judicial decision. The legal luminaries of the House of Lords immediately pounced on this provision as prejudicing the "rights of the subject to argue his case before the courts."

The London Times commenting editorially on the controversy said, "No one impugns the motives of those responsible for the proposal," but added, "the best legal opinion in the country is strongly opposed to Clause 4 as constituting a dangerous innovation on the fundamental doctrines of English law." The Times therefore supported the demand that the clause should be dropped. It also referred to the fact that Lord Hewart in his address to the American Bar last year "pointed out the lengths to which this process" (of withdrawing from the subject the full protection of the courts) "has been carried within recent years, the serious menace to the most elementary rights of the citizen which it contains, and the necessity and urgency of arresting it." It is needless to say that the result of the outcry was that the Government gave way and the objectionable clause was deleted.

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It ought to be possible for the Senate to delegate to a committee the task of discovering any scandalous resorting to corrupt practices by candidates or their friends without exposing eminent and honorable public men to wanton insult. It might be supposed that members of this committee, being themselves representatives of perhaps the most dignified legislative chamber in the world, would not stoop from the attitude of elevated statesmanship to assume that of narrow and malignant partisans. Apparently, in some instances, such an expectation was ill-founded. Perhaps in future it might be wise to guard against this form of inquisition, which has aroused protest throughout the country, by more rigidly narrowing the field of inquiry. The resolution under which this committee acts authorizes it to inquire not only into campaign expenditures, but "the use of other means of influence" and "all other facts in relation thereto that not only would be of public interest, but would aid the Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

Thirty-one years ago I accidentally ran into a fellow on the sidewalk in front of Pacific Garden Mission who more than invited me to go in. I was a broken man, financially and physically, a helpless man, and what I heard there I have never gotten over. Drunks were sober; thieves were honest; old companions of barrel houses were well dressed, with money in their pockets. Old dopers did not want it, and were free from the habit.

Trotter had the experience of the man bound by chains of brass and iron, invisible but firmer than metal, finding himself free in a moment. He went to work at once in the slums, and forthwith he got results. Among them was "the case of Sillaway, the drunken barber, who taught me that I may fail, but that there are no hard cases with God. Six times in four weeks that man went back on me." Once in this time the police pulled him from the river where he had thrown himself, and then locked him up. Trotter got him out the next morning and stayed with him night and day. Sillaway became his assistant in the mission and did very successful work in a mission in Milwaukee. "There's Bill Shelpner, now superintendent of the Home Sweet Home Mission at Bloomington, Ill.," added Mr. Trotter. "He had been a salesman, but drink and sin had so bound him that he was utterly discouraged and ready to quit. This past February he was awarded the prize offered by the Bloomington Panhandle for being the most useful man in his home county."

Ordinarily one hears little of these "fishermen" on their desolate coasts. The experiences

many of them have had in reclaiming men emphasize, however, that though their run may occasionally be beset with great difficulties, the stormier the weather the more suddenly sometimes may be the change from squall to sunshine.

Editorial Notes

In process of construction and fitting out for the New York-Santander ocean race for trophies to be presented by the King and Queen of Spain are three United States yachts, to be named the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria, after the vessels in which Columbus came to the Western Hemisphere in 1492. With this yachting fleet soon retracing the track of the ancient navigator the incident will furnish a literal example of history repeating itself.

The village of Ilion, N. Y., will soon have the name spelled out in letters made of living trees. These will be planted as a guide to airplane travel, 5000 trees being used. Not only will this project furnish a guide for the aviators, but it will also provide an admirable grove of growing trees which should become an incentive to further planting.

When two gangs of men boring a seven-and-a-half-quarter-mile tunnel from opposite sides of a mountain met far beneath the surface, the rims of the bore lacked only six inches of exact contact. Did you ever try to carve a line around an orange?

Mahatma Gandhi at Home

THE train from Bombay, after an all-night run, arrives early in the morning at the town of Ahmedabad. In the delightful cool of a subtropical dawn the stranger ascends a curious two-wheeled vehicle not unlike a covered Irish jaunting car and drives for a long distance through a typical Indian town to a little Goanese hotel.

It is pleasantly situated amid palms and banyans and banana trees upon the bank of the Sabarmati River, on the opposite shore of which a great multitude of Indians are bathing and washing clothes, while scores of bullocks with horns of amazing size and spread splash joyously in the cool water. And sometimes later in the day, preferably when the blazing Indian sun has descended low over the broad river, the road is taken along the farther bank to the little Indian village of Sabarmati, where the lives, simply as any peasant, a man of whom the world has heard much and may hear more, Mahatma Gandhi.

All these things I have done, having, indeed, taken the long overnight train journey from Bombay for the purpose of doing them. It has been a perfect day as to weather, being at the opening of the Indian summer, yet not hot as India reckons heat. In fact, it has been like a day on a South Sea island, Tahiti, for example. There has been the same soft breeze, the same fragrance of flower and blossoming tree and rich earth, the same—or nearly the same—beauty of sunset. And at about that hour, Mr. Gandhi having indicated it as suitable to him, I have taken the road to Sabarmati, which lies by the riverside northward from Ahmedabad about five miles.

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At such a time, in an Indian town apart from the cities, one sees the unique picturesqueness of India. There is, in fact, a color about it found nowhere else in the world. Here are the brightly adorned women, some of them so heavily beaded as to neck and wrist and ankle, and even toe, that they jingle gayly as they walk, each with a brightly burnished copper vessel upon the head. Some, indeed, bear two, balanced as adroitly as by any circus juggler. Yet the grace and poise of their stride seems only enhanced by their burden. Beside them run the children, clad in every hue of the rainbow, rivaling in flashes of color the very gleams of the setting sun. The men on their homeward ways are notable as to adornment chiefly in their turbans, almost every other person boasting a different hue.

Beyond the town the bullock carts are coming in after the day's work. The mild-yielded animals support such horns as would amaze a Texas cattle breeder. Once in a long-gone past these must have served effectively as weapons of defense, but here today, in this peaceful land, they are but wonders for the stranger to gaze upon. Under their great weight the heads of the tired cattle seem almost to droop.

Vehicles of every sort they draw homeward, chiefly the cart of ancient design with its enormous wooden wheel serving its purpose today as well as half a dozen centuries ago. Other vehicles are drawn by the patient donkeys, ubiquitous here as everywhere else on earth. There are a few two-wheeled "gharris" and very infrequent motorcars. Noisy birds of many hues flash among the emerald-green branches overhead. Dogs, poultry and curious, long-necked black goats fill the road, making the occasional cyclist's passage a precarious one.

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Men, women and children line the riverside for their evening bath. And, behold, yonder is a group of great, gray monkeys with incredibly long tails and wise black faces! Farther on is another group, and then another. Why are they everywhere? Now, at last, monkeys are a pleasant sight, here where they are unconfined, unmoled, joyous. I am after them with my camera, but they cunningly elude me ere I come close, waiting with upright tail and watchful eye, then after a couple of mighty springs regarding me gleefully from a vantage point above.

This is the very heart of India, rich-hued, exotic, abundantly alive, fruitful India; and yonder is the simple, single-story, garden-environed whitewashed dwelling where lives amid his students Mahatma Gandhi. It is the unpretentious home of an unpretentious man, of one who is "wealthy in the things he can do without." Many of the villagers and followers or disciples of the reformer are about, all attired in a single white garment, tranquilly enjoying the evening cool. Some bow to me, touching the brow with joined hands. One young man approaches. "They are at prayer," he says softly. "Will you come?"

At prayer! In all the lands of the world I have not come upon a scene more simply affecting than this! Here, seated upon the ground in a group by the riverside, are a hundred men, women and little children, a few of the adults of middle age, but most of them younger. The attire of each is a thin garment of white, in the case of the men sometimes scarce more than a girdle. There is a striking contrast to the vivid adornment of even the humblest of the peasantry I have seen on my journey hither. Yet an impressiveness to be found in no color scheme or color combination lies in the simple purity of this white picture here in the gathering twilight on

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Electric Utility Corporations

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A matter of vital public concern, just now being officially developed in Washington, has almost entirely escaped public attention. I refer to the attempt of the electric utility corporations to control and corrupt the sources of public opinion in the United States.

The fact is being brought to light by the investigation of the sworn testimony, correspondence, and accounts of the electric people. The investigation has disclosed that not even the schools are safe from contamination, and that every possible method of reaching and distorting the judgment of the public has been and is being used.

The purpose of this unprecedented attack upon the schools, which are the very foundations of democratic government, and the other sources of public opinion is to create in young and old a bias against the effective public control of the electric monopoly, and especially against the reduction of the exorbitant rates charged to small and moderate consumers of electric current.

The method employed is to blockade all the different avenues by which young people and the public generally might learn the truth about the extortion, overcapitalization, and monopolistic practices of the electric public utilities. This propaganda begins, as the testimony of utility men shows, with the eighth grade in the public schools. From there it goes on into the high schools. In Pennsylvania, for example, 120,000 pamphlets were distributed free to high school students in a single year.

Nothing and no one is neglected. Teachers in the schools are swindled. The writing of textbooks on economics favorable to the utilities is procured, and their publication under such doubtful authority is arranged. Passages in existing textbooks unfavorable to the public utility point of view are eliminated through pressure brought to bear on authors or publishers. The adoption or rejection of textbooks is secured through school superintendents or other school authorities, as the interests of the utilities may dictate.

The complete censorship of schoolbooks goes so far that complete censuses of school texts have been carried out in several states, for the express purpose of making them tell a story that the utilities would like to have told.

Hanover covered the common schools and high schools, the electric propaganda goes further into the colleges and universities. Professors receive secret subsidies to help them to see the electric problem in the electric way. "Safe and sane" investigations by "safe and sane" economists are liberally financed. More than one university has received tens of thousands